

Irish hunt widens as fears grow that peer and wife are hostages for Price sisters

Dublin ministers were certain that the Provisional IRA were to blame. They fear the couple may be used as hostages to force the transfer of the Price sisters from Brixton prison to a Northern Ireland jail. Last night, however, no such demand had been put to the Irish Government.

Food found at scene of attack

Robert Fisk, a co-Tipperary Government of the Irish Republic, was waiting last night for the arrival of the Lord and Lady Donoughmore. The Lord and Lady Donoughmore were kidnapped on Tuesday night. A car was thought to have been used in the abduction was found burnt in a lane 70 miles away.

Lord and Lady Donoughmore, kidnapped during Tuesday night.

Crops, milk, vegetables harmed by drought

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Continued dry weather is affecting crops, grass and milk in many parts of England, with some of the Midlands counties suffering most. The National Farmers' Union reported yesterday that there were serious failures among spring cereal crops and sugar beet, with ruined sugar beet and thin crops of grass for hay and silage in all 11 counties of its Midlands region. It was believed to be the region's worst drought for 50 years.

Drought and cold have also affected vegetable-growers, with the result that supplies of Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers, peas and beans are likely to be smaller than usual. Other brassicas and runner beans are affected in the Vale of Evesham, and the fruit crop there is suffering.

The high cost of bought-feed has led to many dairy farmers having more than usual on grass. Because of low prices, stock that might have been sold has been kept on the farm grazing. That in turn has reduced the area available for hay and silage for next winter's feeding.

In the West, farmers have been taking good quality silage, but up to two weeks later than usual and with some reduction in quantity. The outlook for hay is not good, and yields seem certain to be heavily down.

The shortage of grass is affecting milk yields. This month's production is expected to be at least 21 per cent down on the corresponding period last year, and that may be accentuated as the summer goes on.

An NFU news bulletin said: "Spring crops were sown in early April in the Midlands region, particularly in the rain-starved eastern counties of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire, where they had failed to germinate in many cases."

Spring crops have already been ruined, the NFU said in Nottingham. Only substantial rainfall would save the farmers from disaster. "Even with a dramatic switch in the weather there will be a considerable drop in the yield of every crop this year."

Dairy "disaster": Sir Richard Spence, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board, forecast yesterday that the dry weather might bring disaster to dairy farmers. (The Press Association reports). Nearly half the country had had at least four inches less rain than usual.

If the present weather goes on, there will be no forage and I do not know what we shall feed the cows next winter," he said. "The outlook for milk production is absolutely grim."

Water wastage: A million water consumers were advised yesterday to conserve water. The Welsh and Neuse River Division of the Anglian Water Authority, which serves towns in Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire.

An official said that in the first five months of the year there was the equivalent of only three months' rainfall and rivers were well below their usual level.



The Queen and Lord Derby leading the royal party to the paddock yesterday to inspect the runners before the Derby.

Outsider wins Derby: A crowd of more than 250,000 gathered in bright sunshine yesterday to watch a 30-1 outsider win the most valuable Derby ever run (Christopher Walker writes). Bookmakers made their largest profits in recent years when Snow Knight, jointly owned by Mr and Mrs Neil Phillips, crossed the finishing line.

Throughout the day strict security measures were in operation as armed policemen mingled with the crowd. More than 300 were on duty and a helicopter kept watch overhead. Stands and public enclosures were searched for explosives.

Surrounded in the unsaddling enclosure by journalists and red-faced upstpers, Mr Phillips, a Canadian tax lawyer, said: "I want to make it clear that I am a very conventional and a very happy man. This is only one of two horses that I have ever owned, and when it was bought it cost me about £5,500." He won £39,229 in prize money and in addition had a £100 each-way bet on Snow Knight at odds of 66-1. Mr Phillips, who arrived from Montreal on Monday, is uncertain about the future of his horse, which at stud is now valued at more than £1m. The second horse, Imperial Prince, was also an outsider, at 20-1, and the third, Giacometti, was priced at 5-2.

Before the race, the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Alexandra and Mr Angus Ogilvy, drove down the course waving to the crowd. Later the royal group walked slowly to the paddock to inspect the runners.

Gypsy caravans, which had been converging on the downs for three weeks, overflowed the official park and gypsies were involved in minor incidents with the police.

Derby report, page 10

French Premier says Britain's demands a threat to EEC

From Richard Wigg, Paris, June 5

M. Jacques Chirac, the new French Prime Minister, declared flatly today that the British demands for renegotiation of the terms of membership do not appear reconcilable with the fundamental objectives of the European Community.

Mr Chirac took an apparently tough negotiating line. He did so only one day after Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, obtained agreement in Luxembourg to instruct the European Commission to report on economic developments in the EEC and forecast the future.

Britain was asking the French Prime Minister said, the "arrangements" should now be made in the treaty which had been signed and ratified one year ago, which "would put in doubt the equilibrium of the agreement concluded."

Mr Chirac, who gave an important place to European affairs in his statement, also highlighted France's need, for its economic development, to have "close links" with the United States, the world's leading economic power. Evidently he said the Gauls, who have still delivered the bulk of the new Government's votes when the debate ends tomorrow, Mr Chirac also insisted that close

and friendly cooperation with the Americans could only be on the basis of "strict equality".

The new French Government, he went on, regarded the construction of Europe with France's partners as the necessary condition for real prosperity and for world power status. To renounce the construction of Europe would thus be to renounce what was essential for France itself.

Then M Chirac listed the main causes of the worrying state of Europe today, passing by way of the financial troubles obstructing monetary union and the Italian and Danish trade restriction measures to Britain's renegotiation demand.

On all the essential points, the Prime Minister said, French policy would have to show the greatest firmness and he promised the Government would do that.

M Chirac, who was Minister of Agriculture under President Pompidou, also emphasized that the Government regarded the common agricultural policy, to which the European economy owed an important part of its equilibrium, as something "untouchable".

He conceded that he was speaking "frankly" about Britain's renegotiation request, but added that, although it was not for France to judge this, it did not seem to Frenchmen in accordance with the British people's interests that they should separate themselves again from Europe "where they

have been received with warmth and friendship".

M Chirac expressed optimism, however, about the Community's future based, he said, on the determination of the peoples themselves not to let governments hinder the construction of that Europe whose benefits they had experienced.

He confirmed President Giscard d'Estaing's determination to achieve European union by the end of the decade and to take initiatives on essential topics like energy, regional and social policy, transport, and the environment.

"For the Europe in crisis of today, France ought to have the vision to bring to birth the united Europe of tomorrow," M Chirac declared amid applause.

In a revealing passage, he remarked that relations between states must necessarily take account of the relations of force. "On that subject," he went on, "realism is indispensable."

Then he went on to warn Gaullist hearts by saying that the first principle of French foreign policy must also be national independence. France must assure its own national security, including its nuclear deterrent force, he said.

The Prime Minister, who quickly ran into spirited criticism from Opposition benches, was not able to announce the precise anti-inflationary measures that the Government promised to have ready by next Wednesday.

Leading article, page 17

New attack on Concorde and Maplin projects

By Our Business Staff

The last government's commitment to building a third London airport at Maplin brings into question the machinery of decision-making for large projects, according to a new pamphlet published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.

In his contribution, Professor J. B. Heath, of the Lodon Business School, points out that Maplin is not the only long-term, large-scale project involving public funds which has turned out to be disastrously wrong. Others have been nuclear energy, telephone exchange equipment and the Concorde.

The argument of all the contributors, who include Professor Flows Williams, Rank Professor of Engineering (Acoustics), Cambridge University, and Sir Peter Masefield, a former chairman of the British Airports Authority, is that the political process is inadequate for the proper evaluation of such large schemes and that large sums of money may be wasted. "The work of the Roskill commission is also questioned."

The pamphlet says the commission started with the insecure assumption that a third airport was required and therefore concentrated on an appraisal of different sites. It should have examined the assumption itself.

Lessons of Maplin (Institute of Economic Affairs, 60p).

What went wrong, page 21

gunmen with jewels

Reporter

Policemen sealed part of the road in a search for three after a £50,000 jewel fair. The Hyde Park car park was cordoned off for nearly an hour as they carried out their search.

After the robbery, S. J. Phillips, of Street, the police officers three times Mayfair, were searching a block by.

A raid, one of the our short into the a jewelry shop and a brick Digasne, the re, over the head, of gems were in Gask, a taxi the gang ran down clutching black the crowd started as they went past my I out and tried to e said. I hang on for a few moments ched himself free an alley."

Then made three Last night police ained a battered all, found in May apartments.

may be made

me 5.—The Soviet American Boeing any have signed an ing the joint de-lopment of a new craft and the position of a Boeing sent, signed here envelopes Soviet operation in bel-tering, which could ther United States unities, Tass said.

Mr Nixon refuses to interfere with Russia

From Fred Emery, Washington, June 5

President Nixon, on the eve of his tour of the Middle East, which will be followed by the Moscow summit meeting, today came out clearly against those who advocate using detente to extract domestic policy changes from the Soviet Union.

"There are limits to what we can do," he declared in the commencement address to the graduating class of the Naval Academy in Annapolis. "We cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other countries. In the nuclear age, the first responsibility must be the prevention of war that could destroy all societies."

Without citing any evidence, President Nixon said: "A new wave of isolationism remains today one of the greatest potential dangers facing our country. It is ironic that the very achievements claimed for his foreign policy 'now threaten to make us victims of our own success'."

A dangerous misunderstanding.

Fire destroys ballroom at Butlin camp

By a Staff Reporter

The main ballroom and bar at Butlin's holiday camp at Skegness caught fire as 500 holidaymakers were leaving after a "knobbly knees" contest yesterday afternoon. The Princes Building was gutted within half an hour, but nobody was hurt.

The fire started soon after 3 pm. The 500 people left quickly and without panic as soon as the fire alarm sounded, the camp said. The ballroom was on the first floor, with the Beachcomber bar below.

About 10,000 people were staying at the camp, which holds 12,000. It was the original Butlin's holiday camp, opened in 1936. The Princes Building, which cost £500,000 when it was built about 10 years ago, was gutted by about 10,000 people, which had passed fire requirements.

Portuguese and Frelimo leaders hug each other

From Our Correspondent, Lusaka, June 5

Talks on the future of Mozambique got under way in Lusaka today in a mood of jubilation with representatives of the Frelimo guerrillas and the Portuguese Government hugging and back-slapping each other.

The most dramatic moment came three hours before the talks opened when Senhor Samora Machel, the Frelimo leader, came face to face with Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Behind the official residence of President Kaunda, the two men strode towards each other and to the shouts and cheers of Zambian ministers and officials they flung their arms about each other—something unthinkable a few months ago before the military coup toppled the right-wing Caetano government.

Atrocities described, page 6

Post Office computer men return to work

The strike that has held up the issue of telephone bills is over. The Civil and Public Services Association announced yesterday that its post and telecommunications group had decided to call off the five-week-old strike because of an offer by the Post Office of immediate pay talks.

The strike has also delayed supplies to postal engineers and the union says a backlog of work has built up.

The association's members, who work at computer centres at Derby, Kensington and Bristol, had earlier rejected a recommendation from their union executive to go back to work.

The strike, over a demand for a special pay review, was said by the association to be costing the Post Office £20m a week in lost revenue.

Photograph, page 6

The rest of the news

Flixborough blast: First report shows pipeline may have broken

Scots fell dispute: Crisis worsens as talks drag on

Exeter trial: QC tells how four people were gunned down

Court of Appeal: Man in IRA jail plot case is cleared

Data banks: Minister's assurance on use for police forces

Cowley vote: Mr Alan Thernett bottom of poll for senior shop steward

Rome: Journalists strike for freedom of the press

Spy scandal: Bonn politics still embittered over Brandt downfall

Middle East: Israel-Syrian disengagement begins today after Geneva signing

Bolivia: Rebellion by armed regiment collapses swiftly

Chile: Junta demands six death penalties at trials for treason

Books: Anthony Burgess's new novel reviewed by A. S. Byatt

Football: England draw with Yugoslavia to finish tear unbeaten

Renald Butt: The tactical dilemma that faces Mr Heath over EEC

Architecture: Finalists for The Times RICS awards

City code: Revised rules on takeover bids

Japan: Six-page Special Report on Export Controls of the World

Appointments in News: Arts 9, European 5, Books 8, Home 2, 4, 5, Business 19-20, Overseas 6, 7, Court 32, Sale Room 18, Crossword 32, Science 18, Diary 16, Sport 10, 11, Entertainment 15, TV & Radio 31, Law Report 18, Theatres, etc 9, Letters 17, 25 Year Ago 31, Motoring 31, Weather 18, Wills 18

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HOME NEWS

First report points to pipe break as cause of Flixborough blast

Evidence has been found of a break in a main pipeline at the Nyrco chemical plant at Flixborough, Humberside, where 28 people died in an explosion on Saturday.

The department says there is evidence of a break in one of the major pipelines recently installed, between vessels in the plant where cyclohexane is oxidized to produce cyclohexanone.

The department continued: "This plant operates under pressure and at high temperatures, and any major failure would probably result in the escape of considerable quantities of highly flammable vapours. Such a sequence of events appears to be confirmed by the statements of those witnesses so far interviewed."

The investigating team will continue to make reports to the chief inspector and all the information it gathers will be put before a public inquiry. Meanwhile, senior staff of the factories' inspectorate are talking with the chemical industry and individual important firms to consider what action should be taken in the light of the inquiry's first findings.

To the Commons on Monday Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, will be

asked to ensure that new potentially dangerous developments are not allowed near housing.

The question has been tabled by Mr Caerwyn Iwan, Labour MP for Brecon and Radnor.

Good safety record: Over the past three years 27 people have been killed in the chemical industry excluding the Flixborough disaster, the British Chemical Industry Safety Council disclosed yesterday.

In a statement on Saturday's explosion the council, which is composed of representatives of member firms of the Chemical Industries Association, said that as far as was known there had been no deaths among the public near chemical works as a result of those incidents.

So far, the council said, the chemical industry had a better safety record than British industry in general. The effort it devoted to safe plant design, building, operation and maintenance was already very substantial and the industry recognized the need for continued effort and the updating of procedures to keep pace with technology.

A leading article in the latest issue of the weekly engineering management journal, *The Engineer*, says chemical engineers and management must swallow their pride in assuming they know best. It urges all concerned to show more respect for chemical plants and the people who work in them and live near by.

Publisher denies intent to 'pirate' book

Mr Alec Flegon, a London publisher, yesterday asserted his innocence of allegations that he intended to "pirate" the latest book by Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Proceedings for permanent orders to prevent Mr Flegon from infringing the rights of Mr Solzhenitsyn and his publishers in the book *Cancer of the Soul*, were adjourned for three weeks. "I am completely innocent and have the right to defend the case," Mr Flegon said. He trades as Flegon Press in Greek Street, Soho.

Mr Justice Foster was told that Mr Flegon had prepared his own draft defence to the action being brought against him by the author and his London, Paris and New York publishers.

The judge indicated that if, in three weeks time, no defence had been filed, he would consider whether a prima facie defence had been shown.

£1,000 fine on solicitor for a 'direct lie'

John Harrison, a solicitor, was fined £1,000 at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for telling a "direct lie" to the official receiver during investigations into a land company.

Mr Harrison, aged 44, of Brook Lane, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, was told by Mr Justice Griffiths: "I am quite unable to understand or appreciate the motive for which you told that lie, save that it was for your protection; but why you wanted protecting remains to me a mystery."

Mr Harrison appeared in the dock with Jackson Dudley Coward, aged 51, of Thornfield Avenue, Waterfoot, Lancashire. He pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting Mr Coward, who admitted not making a full disclosure to the official receiver concerning property belonging to Stonecross Developments Ltd, a company in liquidation.

Mr Coward's case will be heard next Monday.

Even chance of sisters ending fast, peer says

By Christopher Sweeney

A new attempt to bring about an end to the hunger strike by the Price sisters was undertaken yesterday by Lord Brockway, the Labour peer. After visiting Dolours and Maria Price in Brixton prison, Lord Brockway twice had discussions with Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, at the Home Office.

He is going to Brixton again today apparently to pass on information from Mr Jenkins.

Speaking after his second visit to the Home Office yesterday Lord Brockway said there was an even chance of the hunger strike ending. He said he now had greater hopes that a solution could be found, although that depended on the attitude taken by the IRA, and the sisters themselves.

"While the Home Secretary is not publicly prepared to go beyond his statement of last Saturday, I think that if the IRA would refrain from the bombing campaign and permit a cooling-off period in the autumn, there is a reasonable hope that the girls could be returned to prison in Northern Ireland in a reasonable time," Lord Brockway said.

Jail protest ends: A sit-in demonstration yesterday by 24 prisoners at Parkhurst prison on the Isle of Wight in protest against the death in the prison on Monday of Michael Gaughan, a member of the Provisional Sinn Féin, ended peacefully last night. The men returned to their cells voluntarily (The Press Association reports).

The men went without food and water for more than 20 hours before calling off their demonstration.

Mr Vernon Bullin, the Isle of Wight coroner, has given permission for a pathologist to make a special post-mortem examination on Mr Gaughan on behalf of relatives of the dead man.

Concern for prisoner: Relatives of Mr Frank Stagg, Mr Gaughan's fellow prisoner and hunger striker, said yesterday that they did not expect him to live beyond Saturday (A Staff Reporter writes). According to Mr Stagg's sister, doctors at Parkhurst had refused to continue force-feeding because he would not cooperate.

Details of the funeral arrangements for Mr Gaughan were released yesterday. His body will be accompanied from the Isle of Wight to a Roman Catholic church in north London, where it will remain overnight. It will then be taken to Dublin and buried in the republican part of the cemetery at Ballinacorney, Co Mayo, in the republic.

United Unionist Coalition declares its position on future of Ulster Loyalists insist on elections before talks

After a meeting of the right-wing United Unionist Coalition in Belfast last night, the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, said: "There will have to be elections before we take part in any conference. We say you cannot have talks about the future unless you have people to whom the whole population have put their confidence."

"This is the way the whole thing went wrong with Mr Whitelaw (the former Secretary of State). He talked and talked to people who had no mandate."

Mr Paisley predicted that after an election many people would no longer be Assembly members. "It is quite clear that the present Assembly does not represent the people of Northern Ireland," he said.

GOC's view on police: Lieutenant-General Sir Frank King, GOC in Northern Ireland, said yesterday that he did not support the call to bring the troops home, but he was in favour of strengthening the police force so that the Army could eventually leave (Stewart Tandler writes from Belfast).

The general has rarely spoken

in public since his appointment in 1973. He made his position clear in an address to police cadets at Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh.

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, flew back to Belfast yesterday to find little change in the positions of the Assembly parties in the immediate aftermath of the Ulster debate in the House of Commons.

During the day the Ulster Unionist Party, led by Mr Barry West, repeated that there could be no talks about a political settlement for Northern Ireland until an election had been held.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party said it was still firmly in favour of an Irish dimension to any settlement.

During the afternoon Mr Rees saw Mr Faulkner and three of his party colleagues, to discuss the situation before Mr Faulkner took a three-week holiday.

It is understood that Mr Rees said he was prepared to talk with groups representing a very wide spectrum of opinion although he did not mention the Ulster workers' council, organizers of the "loyalist" strike.

Several Assembly parties met

during the day at Stormont. Mr Faulkner's group met under a cloud of speculation that disintegration might be top of the agenda after the resignation of Mr Nelson Elder from the party on Tuesday.

But Mr Faulkner said after the two-and-a-half-hour meeting that his party was not breaking up. All but four of the Assembly members attended, including Mr Roy Bradford, the former Minister for Community Relations in the Executive and the subject of doubts about his future with Mr Faulkner's group.

During the meeting the party agreed that it must continue and offer a united front. Members remained fearful that if the loyalists called for an election was accepted the party would face a great loss of membership.

It restated its position in favour of a broader-based Executive, including loyalists, and said it remained firmly in favour of staying within the United Kingdom and called for more action against violence.

The Alliance Party prepared yesterday to push its middle line in the political arena for a conference of all groups, including the Ulster Workers' Council and

the Provisional IRA, to sort out Ulster's trouble. Today the party will launch a campaign to publicize the view that the only other choice would be a unilateral declaration of independence.

Members of SDLP travelled to London yesterday to see Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street. Later Mr John Hume said: "If there is to be a real solution, it must involve concern for both sections of the community and between North and South. There has to be an Irish dimension."

The soldier shot while on a foot patrol at Dungannon, Co Tyrone, on Tuesday night, died yesterday from his head wound. He was named as Private Frederick Dicks, aged 21, of Middlesbrough.

Men from the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, took part in a free fall parachute display last night over the Catholic areas of the Ardoyne in Belfast. Four men dropped from a Beaver aircraft on to a playground near Flax Street to provide entertainment for children.

The men made their falls successfully without either injuries or incidents.

Union rejects new offer in Scots fir dispute

From Ronald Faur Grangemouth

The fuel crisis in Scotland caused by the 12-day strike at the BP ref Grangemouth continues five hours of talks between management and shop stewards which were adjourned in the offer of £540 allowance affecting 500 of the 800 Trans General Workers' Union strike was considered enough by the union to accept the offer.

After the earlier management representatives went for discussions with union officers of the men of employment, a stumbling block was to be a further 6 per cent allowance, which the management should be paid next three years. The union was not prepared to accept this.

Meanwhile, the effect of the strike, which has been reported by picketing Shell-Mex and BP tankers in Scotland, were threatened chaos which industrial have been predicting. The industry is being millions of pounds. In restrictions for priority receive petrol between am, pumps in central were rapidly run out.

The international solidarity, due to be held in Glasgow, was cancelled yesterday on uncertainty over fuel.

Strike may spread: Mr Ian, branch secretary Transport and General Union, said after the settlement was a today the dispute might in the rest of Britain. 1,000 teachers strike Educational Institute, lead yesterday claimed throughout Scotland (orburgh Correspondent writes).

The Institute's general secretary, that more than a thousand teachers had refused to take classes.

A bounty for childless women urged

Women should be state bounty for childless women and careers have first priority. Mr Goldman, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, told 500 women at a conference in Hull, Warwickshire, yesterday. Women did not get the deserts, socially, financially or legally. Instead of devoting the years to raising families should be occupied with work in industry, or the arts.

Mr Goldman, who only child at the age of a career in textiles and net work, said afterwards she would not advise a woman to have children quite so late. Thirty was the right age. She suggested a go bounty for women who had any children by 25. "It would be one over population," he said. Women have their far young anyway. They enough out of life contribute enough in it.

The trial continues today.

QC says poison in drink killed nurse

From Our Correspondent Manchester

During a hospital party Barbara Barker, aged 19, a student nurse, became ill after drinking punch laced with poison. It was stated at Manchester Crown Court yesterday. She was still ill the next day and was taken to hospital. She lapsed into a coma and died three weeks later.

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for the prosecution, said the punch contained methanol, a deadly poison, instead of ethanol, pure alcohol.

Alan Rosbottom, aged 30, a biochemist, of Bentley Hall Farm, Walslow, Lancashire, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of Miss Barker, of Logwood Avenue, Worsley Hall, Wigan. He has also been charged with theft from Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

Mr Rankin said that at an earlier party at Wigan Infirmary ethanol was added to the punch to give it a "kick". It had been intended to do that again. The defendant procured the methanol and put it in the punch. The Crown said he did not intend to kill anybody.

The trial continues today.

Midwives reject pay militancy

As nurses in many hospitals continued to campaign for more pay the Royal College of Midwives yesterday issued an appeal to other health service negotiating bodies to join in a "immunity before militancy" pledge.

Miss Brenda Mee, general secretary, said: "In the present alarming situation, the Royal College of Midwives dissociates itself entirely from any disruptive moves which could possibly be interpreted as using the sick, the aged, the mentally disturbed, to influence a government pay and conditions decision."

PO pay talks begin

Preliminary talks were held yesterday to prepare the way for negotiations on a claim for pay rises of about 14 per cent for 420,000 Post Office workers.

Lady Donoughmore beaten by her kidnappers

Continued from page 1

running to their car and another was beating Lady Donoughmore, who is 67. He kept hitting her round the face with his open hand," Mr Phelan said.

The couple were dragged to the Corrina and driven away. Yesterday Lord Sundaile, Lord Donoughmore's first son, who is a financial consultant in Paris, returned to Knocklofty from a sailing holiday. He said the family would consider paying any ransom demand, but that if the couple were being held as hostages for the Price sisters the matter was out of their hands.

Several dozen policemen searched the grounds of the house throughout the day and Chief Supt Anthony McMahon, head of the technical bureau (Dublin's equivalent of the forensic science laboratory) supervised the investigations. He is an officer who was in 1962 in the search for the 19 Old Masters, taken from Sir Alfred Beit's home at Blessington, Co Wicklow, earlier this year.

John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, who was born in 1902, is the seventh Earl of Donoughmore. He was educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford, and was a colonel in the Royal Armoured Corps, serving in the petroleum warfare department during the war.

He is Grand Master of the Freemasons' Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Donoughmore's car then came round the front of the house and Mr Phelan heard a pistol shot. "The man asked me what it was and I said it sounded like a shot," he said yesterday. "He ran around to the front and ordered me to go with him. I went to the front of the house and a lot of shouting."

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NOON TODAY Sun sets: 4.45 am 9.13 pm Moon sets: 5.55 am 10.35 pm Last Quarter: June 13. Lighting up: 9.45 pm to 4.15 am. High Water: London Bridge, 3.33 am, 6.3m (22.5ft); 3.48 pm, 6.3m (22.5ft). Avonmouth, 6.58 am, 12.4m (40.8ft); 8.17 pm, 12.4m (40.8ft). Dover, 12.35 am, 6.2m (20.2ft); 12.50 pm, 6.3m (20.6ft). Hull, 7.45 am, 6.8m (22.4ft); 8.1 pm, 1.6m (5.2ft). Liverpool, 12.40 am, 5.4m (17.4ft); 1.3 pm, 8.0m (26.3ft).

A depression N of Scotland will maintain a W airstream over all parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, central S, E, SW, NW and central N England, East Angles, Midlands, Wales, Channel Islands: Sunny spells and showers, heavy in places; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and E and SW Scotland, Aberdeen, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny spells and showers, perhaps heavy and prolonged at times; winds W, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Catness, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain, heavy at times; breeze; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Showers at first, especially in N, but becoming mostly dry with sunny periods; temp near or below normal.

Sea passages: N North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), S Celtic Sea, Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Pollen count: The pollen count in London at 10 am yesterday was 34, which is low.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 5

Sea temp: 15°C (59°F)

COAST

South coast

East coast

West coast

North coast

Central coast

South coast

East coast

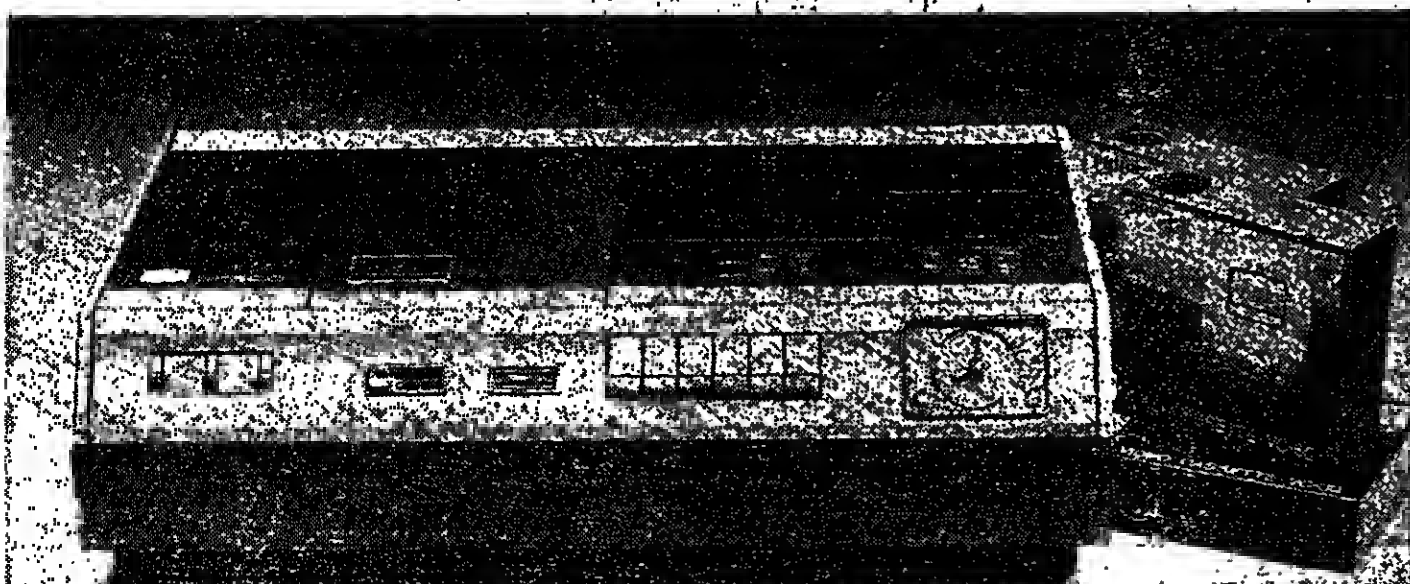
West coast

North coast

Central coast

South coast

East coast



The very beautiful, very exciting Philips Video Cassette Recorder N1500, £490 inc. VAT at Wallace Heaton (tapes extra.)

NOW TURN YOUR OWN COLOUR TV SET INTO YOUR OWN COLOUR TV CHANNEL.

At present, your TV set lets you see what the BBC and ITV want you to see. When they want you to see it.

Add the amazing Philips Video Cassette Recorder N1500, and you see what you want to see. When you want to see it.

This marvellous machine records programmes. The reproduction is beautiful, in colour or in black and white.

The Philips Video Cassette Recorder is as easy to operate as your television set itself.

And remember: it is your television set you use. The video cassettes themselves are no bigger than a paper-back book. They can be played again and again. When you're finished with a recording, wipe it off, and record a new programme.

The Philips Video Cassette Recorder is at Wallace Heaton now. Come in; let one of our VTR experts show it to you.



IF I LIKE THE KIDS TO SEE THAT They can. With this marvellous machine, you can record a programme while you're watching it. You can build up a library of key programmes. To augment the children's education, for example.



I DON'T WANT TO GO OUT TO DINNER Never mind. An automatic time switch turns on the recorder. And turns it off. You don't have to miss your favourite show because of a previous engagement.



MY HUSBAND, THE TV DIRECTOR Add a compatible TV camera and microphone and direct your own programmes. Create a living history of your family. Cover sports events. Television holidays.



WALLACE HEATON 127 New Bond Street, W1. Telephone 629 7511 Also at Wallace Heaton, 1 Leadenhall Street, EC3. And these branches of Dixons: 64 New Bond Street, W1. 33 Moorfields, EC1. 185 Station Road, Edgware. 17/19 Clarendon Street, Kingston. Credit facilities available only 10% down and 8 months to pay or 4% down and 2 years to pay.

LE FESTIVAL DU CHAMPAGNE

Au Restaurant International le menu gastronomique de la haute cuisine française avec les spécialités régionales de la Champagne.

Champagnes exceptionnels de Moët Chandon, même la Coronation Cuvée Vintage 1943.

Les cocktails au Champagne dan l'atmosphère romantique d'un pavé français du XVIIIe siècle.

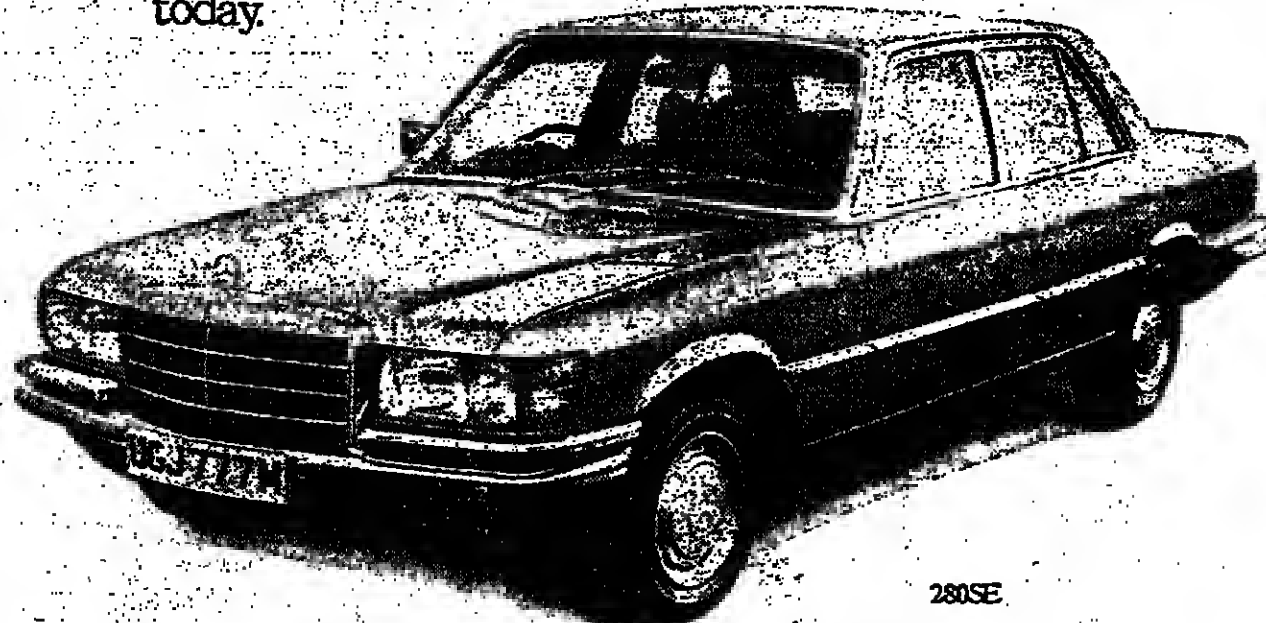
Reservations International Restaurant Telephone 493 8000

LONDON HILTC JUNE 4th - JUNE 30th

The advantages of arriving in a Mercedes:

Before we look at any of the other advantages, the first fact is you've a better chance of arriving at all.

Because one thing all the experts will agree is that Mercedes-Benz are just about the safest cars on the roads today.



280SE

As the Guardian motoring correspondent put it: 'Any valuable executives involved in a car crash in the 'S' class have a better chance of walking away from the wreckage than in any other luxury saloon in Europe today.'

Even so you're probably not going to buy a Mercedes for safety alone.

So what else have we to offer?

You arrive in comfort.

Obviously there are a lot of things we could say about comfort in a Mercedes-Benz.

But let's just take the seats as an example. Because a lot of people's first reaction to them is they're hard.

Well, how long is it since anyone recommended sleeping on a soft bed?



230.4

Mercedes-Benz seats are firm, in fact orthopaedically designed, to give your body the support it needs.

So that even after a 300 mile journey you're still ready for more.

So that even after a London jam you'll still be able to find your feet.

As the Times correspondent, recently traffic-bound for 2½ hours, simply said:

'It was a tribute to the comfort of the 230.4 that the ordeal was not as frustrating as it might have been.'

You arrive on time.

Let's be quite honest, on today's crowded and restricted roads, a tremendously high top speed is no longer what's needed.



280CE

What you need now is a car with a flexible performance—the kind that's just as happy on the North Circular as it is cruising up the M1.

The kind that won't let you down in the wet.

Won't swerve you out of line when you brake. Won't hesitate when you put your foot down to accelerate.

Or as Car recently said of the 280E, makes it impossible 'to induce a situation where the car behaves unpredictably, regardless of surface or speed'.

With the result that you can almost unintentionally put in very high average speeds.

And when you think about it, isn't that, today, what you really want?

You arrive feeling fit for business.

You know how it is when you have to drive anywhere to keep an appointment:

A slog up the motorway is never going to help your pitch for that multi-million pound contract.

A battle through the city will hardly help towards a relaxed new business presentation.

So it's perhaps as well to know that everything in a Mercedes-Benz is designed to prevent you feeling tense, strained and fraught.



450SL

In short, to make driving as effortless as it can be.

And who knows, maybe even relaxed enough for you to solve a few of your company's problems on the way.

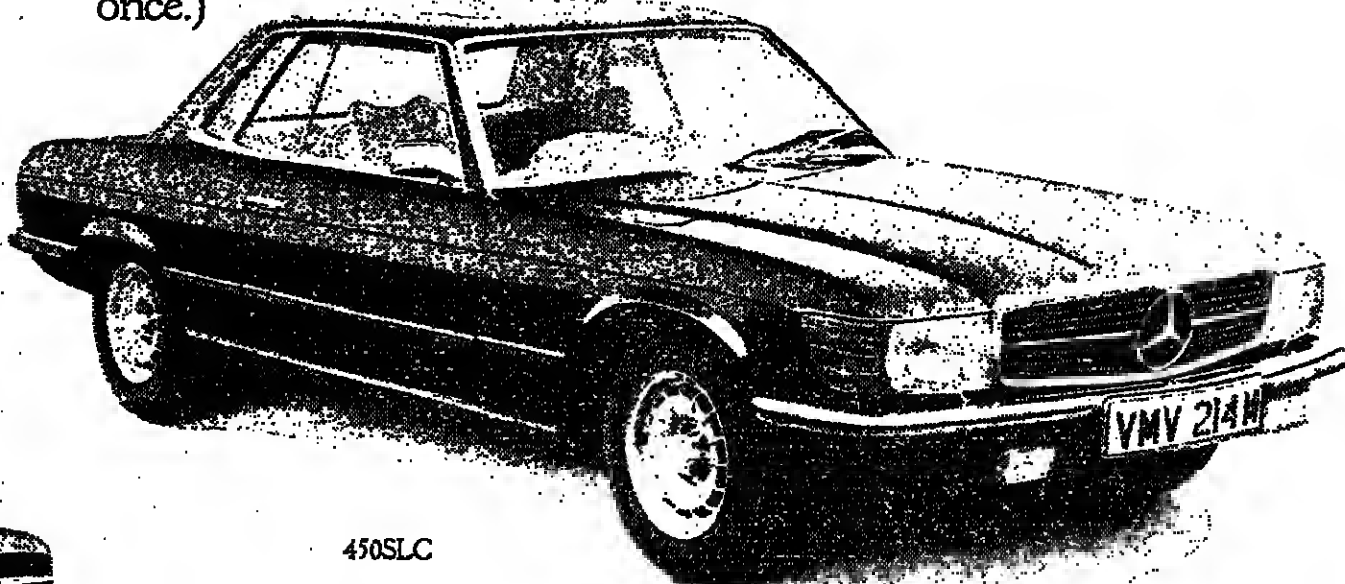
You arrive with a subject of conversation.

Naturally levels of interest in the car will vary.

The more technically-minded might like to hear about your 450's starting torque compensation, for instance. (Under heavy acceleration it actually prevents rear end squat.)

But more than likely they'll simply be interested in the washers and wipers you've got on your SLC's headlights.

Or your standard central locking system. (Watch as you turn that key. They'll all want to know if all the doors, the boot and petrol cap really have locked at once.)



450SLC

Whatever everyone chooses to talk about, though, one thing's for certain—they will talk.

And whenever people do that, you can always be sure of one other thing too:



Mercedes-Benz

Everyone knows you've arrived.

THE MERCEDES-BENZ RANGE IN THE UK INCLUDES THE 230.4, 240D, 250, 280E, 280CE, 280SE, 350SE, 450SE, 450SEL, 350SL, 450SL, 450SLC, 600. FROM £3,689.
MERCEDES-BENZ (UNITED KINGDOM) LTD., GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX. TELEPHONE: 01-560 2151.
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HOME NEWS

QC describes how four people were gunned down by businessman

Martin Charles Fenton, a Torquay businessman, "intentionally and deliberately" gunned down four people within three-quarters of an hour, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, for the prosecution, said at Exeter Crown Court yesterday.

He said the first to die, on December 21, was Police Constable Dennis Smith, who had been following a motorist. Three bullets hit him, two fired at point-blank range, with the gun held almost directly against his uniform.

Two were fired as he lay on the ground. Sir Peter said that about 40 minutes after that, two men and a girl were shot down at the Chetwood Casino, Torquay, and a man and a woman were wounded. Another man at the Casino survived because the gun did not fire when the trigger was pressed. Two different guns were used.

Sir Peter said that after the policeman was shot Mr Fenton went to the casino where he was searching for a man with whom he was engaged in a fierce feud. He was unable to find him and "deliberately and ruthlessly, and despite the canteen which was made to him, gunned down two of their men's employees and shot a man who happened to be there."

Mr Fenton, aged 44, of Hotel Virginia, Torquay, is charged with murdering PC Smith, Leonard Papadakis, a casino manager, Miss Ano Andre, a croupier, and Mr Austin Webb, an hotel keeper.

Mr Justice Boreham apologized to the jury for a delay in starting the hearing. He had had to have emergency dental treatment.

Sir Peter said PC Smith had been seen chasing a Ford Granada car, similar to one driven by Mr Fenton. A man called Broomfield heard three shots, heard a car drive away, and called the police.

Other police officers found PC Smith lying beside a Ford Granada car, but his own police panda car was missing. The keys to the Granada were under his body.

The panda car was found two miles away at the Hotel Virginia in Torquay, which was occupied by Mr Fenton's wife.

Sir Peter said that when Mr Fenton stormed into the casino with a gun in each hand, he said: "Where is the boss?"

He was referring to John Tsigerides, the club owner, with whom he had developed a bitter feud. Mr Tsigerides ran out through an emergency exit.

The defendant had pushed one of two guns into the doorman's stomach. The doorman fled into the casino.

Mr Papadakis went to challenge Mr Fenton, who opened fire, hitting him twice. Mr Webb, who was playing at one of the tables, was shot through the heart, and a second bullet pierced his chest.

Miss Andre approached Mr Fenton and said: "Stop it, Martin. Don't be silly. Don't, Martin, don't." She was shot twice and killed.

Forty minutes after the casino shooting Mr Fenton, who was driving a van, was stopped by the police after an 11-mile chase. They pulled him from the van. They found he had thrust a knife into his stomach and he was taken to hospital.

The trial continues today.

Telephone tapping costs man a £500 fine

Graham Blackburn, a private detective who tapped a woman's telephone and tape-recorded her conversations, was fined £500 with £250 costs at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

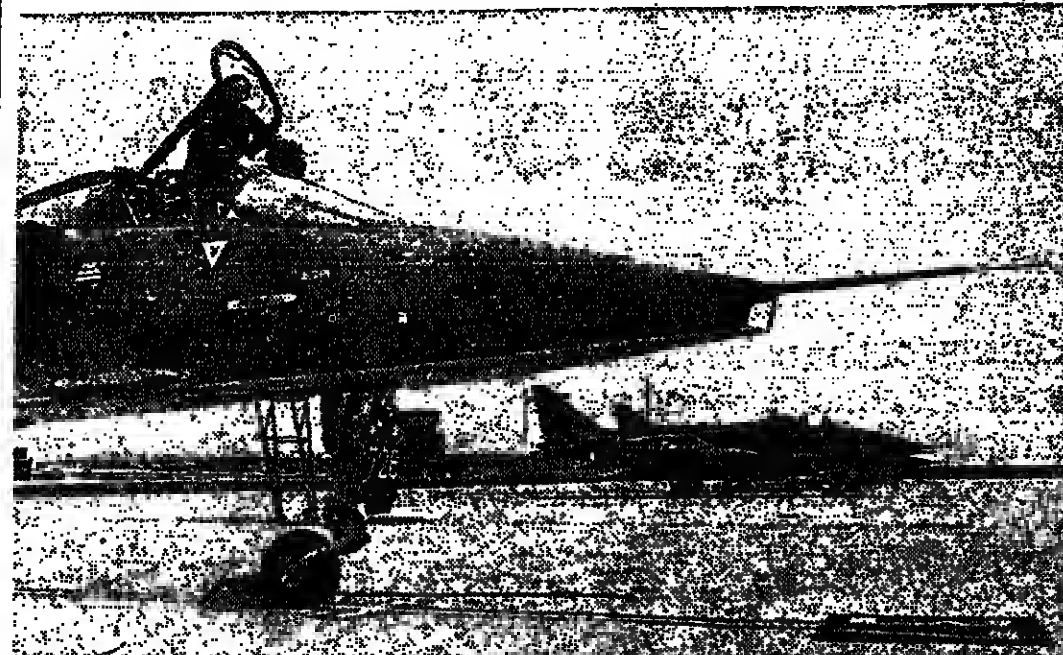
Mr Brian Walsh, for the prosecution, said it was "the first prosecution of its kind for this sort of telephone-tapping in this country". There was no statutory offence at present, "though I imagine there very soon will be".

Mr Blackburn, aged 40, a former detective in Leeds city police, whose address was not disclosed, pleaded guilty to effecting a public mischief by tampering with Post Office equipment and intercepting, tape-recording and listening to telephone calls made by or to the occupant of a house in Newton Garth, Leeds.

He pleaded not guilty to further charges of conspiracy to effect a public mischief, abstracting electricity, Mr Justice Nield directed verdicts of not guilty to be recorded.

The judge said that "whatever the legal technicalities, this offence constituted a very serious invasion of privacy". It seemed indefensible that the citizen should be subject to this sort of intrusion.

"On the other hand, you enjoyed before this case an outstandingly good character and it counts with me that here you have been frank about this."



The RAF's new front-line fighter, the Anglo-French Jaguar, during a demonstration by No. 54 Squadron at RAF Lossiemouth yesterday. The squadron is the first to have the jets.

Requisition of empty homes sought by group

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday of rushing through its Housing Bill undemocratically although it was fundamentally a paternalistic measure needing considerable changes. The charge came from a coalition of nine poverty and housing voluntary organizations which want 26 amendments to the Bill.

The organizations want the Bill to give local authorities power to requisition empty property similar to the power used in wartime. The 1971 census showed that 700,000 homes in Britain were empty and surveys in London areas indicate that the number in the capital has grown since then.

They also want the Bill to provide for public participation in any housing programmes it sets up, much stronger compulsory improvement powers, and local authorities to have the duty to provide temporary accommodation for the homeless.

MPs have agreed to table 20 of the amendments when the Bill reaches the last sitting of its committee stage next Tuesday. The committee will be meeting for the fifth time.

The Government promised a number of radical amendments to the Bill, which have not been introduced. Miss Peta Sissons, an advisor to the Shelter Community Action Team, said yesterday: "Because of the way it is being rushed through there is not going to be enough time to debate the complex issues involved."

The organizations want local authorities to be able to requisition empty homes for more than three months.

Minister's assurance on police data banks

From Pearce Wright Science Correspondent

Public anxiety about invasion of privacy from the establishment of large computer data banks by the Government for police forces was referred to by Lord Harris, Minister of State, Home Office, at the Communications 74 Conference at Brighton yesterday.

He said the Home Office was giving a demonstration at the conference of the use of these systems by police forces. The data available gave the main on this basis in seconds information that would otherwise take hours or days to obtain. That was possible because the Home Office had installed the largest system of information retrieval in Europe for police records. From an enormous central file, the policeman could obtain details about suspected criminals, stolen cars and other aspects of his work.

The first of the information banks became available in April for checking on stolen cars. Lord Harris added that in 1972 more than 800,000 stolen car records were on file.

He said the new systems did little more than make available instantly the records that existed but had to be processed by time-consuming manual methods. The Government understood fears about invasion of privacy and about the introduction of Big Brother. He argued that the development did not mean the onset of such an era.

An even more urgent problem involving development of new communications systems for shipping was identified by

Colonel J. D. Parker, secretary-general of the International Committee for Maritime Radio. He said his organization had proposed a solution to the overcrowded radio networks that were causing difficulties to merchant shipping.

It suggested an immediate need to develop satellite communications for all maritime purposes. Traditional radio networks were unable to cope with the needs of modern merchant shipping.

Many examples were given of the improvement and advantages of providing an instant link to vessels anywhere in the world. Colonel Parker said that in the last fuel crisis the cut in turn-around time for a tanker in the Middle East would have easily offset the costs of installing the radio equipment in a similar way, vessels on the high seas could be diverted to a new destination with a comparable saving.

Perhaps what was more important, the latest vessels with automated engine rooms, which were unmanned for many hours, had an interest in transmitting operation data direct to the ship-owners on shore.

He said the United States had plans to launch two satellites next year for maritime satellite services, and in 1977 another would be launched by the European Space Research Organization.

A meeting of member governments of the United Nations would have to be held to decide how a global international service could be set up on a long-term basis, using those satellites.

Man in IRA jail plot case wins his appeal

By Clive Barrell

A three-year prison sentence passed on a young Irishman earlier this year for his part in an alleged conspiracy to get three IRA men out of prison was quashed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

As he left the court, Patrick Joseph O'Brien, aged 19, spoke of his connection with Kenneth Lennon, a Special Branch informant who was found murdered in a ditch at Chipstead, Surrey, in April this year.

Mr O'Brien said: "I now realize he sought me out. He was recruiting young men to act as informants on IRA activities in Luton where I live, so that he could ingratiate himself with the Special Branch."

Mr Michael O'Brien, aged 50, his father, said he had spent about £5,000 trying to prove his son's innocence.

Mr Louis Black-Cooper, QC for Mr O'Brien, said his client and Mr Lennon appeared at Birmingham Crown Court in April on two charges of alleged conspiracy to effect the escape of three men from prisons at Brixton, Wandsworth, and Bedford. Mr Lennon was acquitted and discharged. Mr O'Brien was found guilty of both charges and sent to prison.

The fact that Mr Lennon was a police informer was never mentioned to the jury, counsel said. No doubt it would have altered his line of defence had he possessed that information at the trial.

Mr Black-Cooper said that before his death Mr Lennon had made a long statement to the National Council for Civil Liberties in which he described how he became a Special Branch informer. Counsel added: "It is not suggested, and there is no single piece of evidence to suggest, that Mr Lennon was an agent provocateur."

The trial court was misled by the manner in which the Crown conducted its case.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, quashing both conviction and sentence and awarding Mr O'Brien costs out of public funds, said: "If the jury acquitted Mr Lennon, Mr O'Brien could not be convicted unless it could be established that other persons were involved. The evidence was not sufficient to entitle the jury to draw the inference that Mr O'Brien had agreed with others to carry out the plot to free the men if it proved practicable."

He made no criticism of the prosecution for not disclosing Mr Lennon's role as an informer.

In brief

Farm pay 'less than state aid'

Small farmers in Derby are earning a little less than state aid, according to a survey of the National Farmers' Union yesterday.

They believe that a hundred farmers with 50 and 60 acres of land are earning well below £20 a week against the £26 they can claim in benefits for them and their families. Mr George Johnson, the county secretary, said many small farmers talking of selling up.

Rabbit threat to crop

The declining number of hit clearance schemes has led to government withdrawal of financial support is blamed for increased number of rabbit Sussex, which is threatening harvest, the county branch of the National Farmers' Union said yesterday.

Shoe boycott urged

Mrs Ranie Short, Labor MP for Wolverhampton North, yesterday asked girls and parents to boycott platform shoes after the coroner's inquest on Bernadette Williams, 14, said people in the crowd tended to fall in crowd mobs.

Town inquiry promi

Mr Morris, Minister of Urban Affairs, has promised a ministerial investigation of Chesterfield Borough Council handling of a controversial centre redevelopment scheme.

Water lobby

South West Water Authority officials will meet all 15 County MPs, including Thorpe, at Cheltenham on Monday to discuss the reinstatement of government support grants.

Ambulance go-slow

Forty ambulances in Colchester yesterday answering only emergency calls in support of a claim for £2 week pay increase which county crews won before a government reorganization.

Lutens' house gift

Castle Drogo, Devon, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and completed in 1930, has been given to the National Trust by Anthony Drewe. It is the first twentieth-century house.

Poisonous liquid stole

Police loudspeaker toured the Holbeach St Marsh area of Lincolnshire yesterday warning children of the dangers of a tin of poisonous crop-spraying liquid stolen from a farm.

Conveyancing fees 'excessively high'

From Our Correspondent

Worcester

Property conveyancing was high-grade clerical work performed by solicitors for excessively high fees to the exclusion of more worthwhile legal duties, Francis Reynolds, aged 40, a law lecturer, said at Worcester Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Mr Reynolds, of Hylton Road, Worcester, a lecturer at Birmingham Polytechnic was giving evidence on the second day of a case in which he and two others are being prosecuted by the Law Society for offences alleging legal conveyancing.

Mr Reynolds, described as an honorary conveyancer to the Property Transfer Association of London Road, Kingston upon Thames, denies eight offences of preparing or drawing instruments of transfer as an unqualified person. He told the court that he received no payment.

Describing his work for the association as part of a personal crusade against injustice, Mr Reynolds said conveyancing fees have no relation to the amount of work, knowledge, skill or training required.

"Too much of a solicitor's capacity is taken up with conveyancing with the result that those who need representation, the less privileged and poor, cannot get it because solicitors are too busy making money from conveyancing."

Appearing with Mr Reynolds are two officers of the association, David Ashford, aged 33, general manager, of London Road, Kingston, and Mrs Doris Green, membership secretary, of Wymer Close, Burnham, Buckinghamshire. Each denies four similar offences relating to the

same four properties in Surrey, Essex, Somerset and London. An association leaflet produced in court gave its aim as "to reduce the high cost of conveyancing" and claims to do the work for members at about half the cost of a solicitor.

Cross-examined by Mr Lionel Read, QC, for the prosecution, Mr Reynolds was asked whether he thought £8,197 paid to Mrs Green by the association in 14 months was a good rate of remuneration. He replied: "If that was the rate of remuneration I would agree. But from that Mrs Green has to pay considerable expenses, including staff and office overheads."

He agreed that a total of £14,642 paid in the same period to the association's three conveyancing managers, including Mrs Green, was substantial.

The hearing continues today.

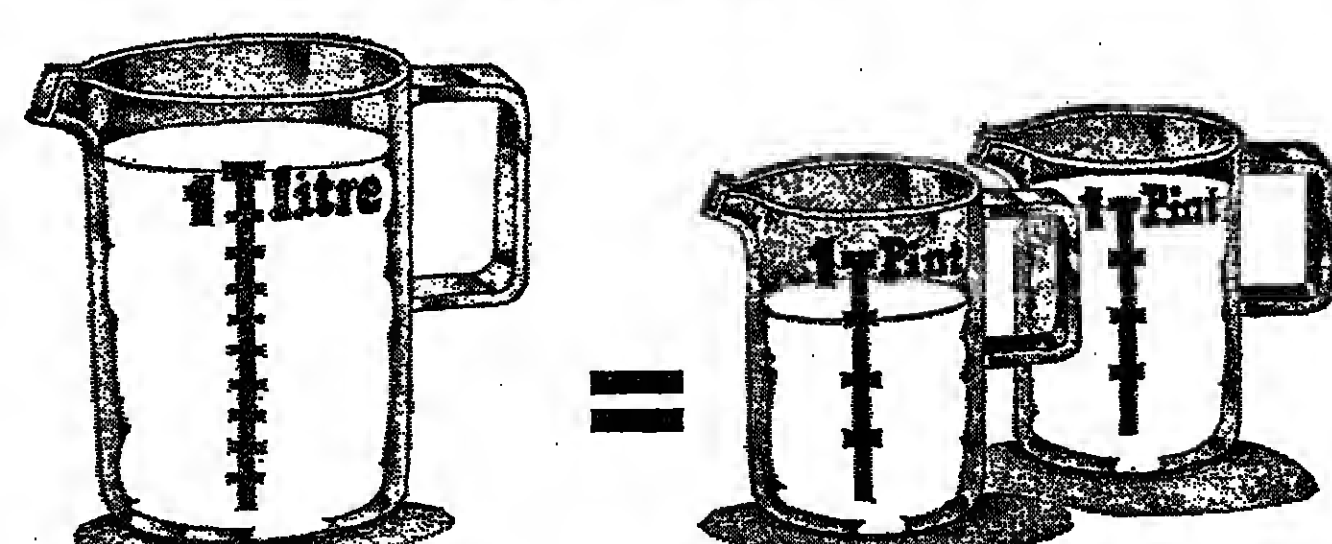
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Learning about the litre.



One litre is about 1¾ pints.

Virtually every country in the world is metric, or, like Britain, is changing to metric now. Under the metric system the litre is used for measuring liquids. All kinds of liquids from cooking oil to paint. It is pronounced 'leeter'.

When you buy a litre you get a little more than 1½ pints. When you buy half a litre, you get slightly less than a pint. You can also buy quarter litres.

In the chemist's shop, shampoos, disinfectants and many cosmetics are sold in millilitres. There are 1000 millilitres in a litre.

At your grocer, cooking oils are sold by the litre.



Wine, cider, soft drinks and canned beers are increasingly being sold in litres and millilitres.

Where to get more information. More information is available from your local Trading Standards Officer or Consumer Protection Officer (Inspector of Weights and Measures), from your Citizens' Advice Bureau or your local Women's Institute or Rural Community Council.

The Metrication Board
22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE

Britain in the Metric World.

Howell warning about emphasis on conservation

By John Young

Planning Reporter

Mr Howell, Minister of State (Sport) at the Department of the Environment, yesterday urged those concerned with environmental protection not to place excessive emphasis on the conservation of beauty spots and historic buildings.

"Although we often talk about the need to maintain the heritage of our country, we must never forget that our citizens live in circumstances where the environment means their immediate neighbourhood," he said. Probably the greatest need today was to improve the quality of life in cities and conurbations.

He hoped that the environmental lobby would continue to grow, although its demands often embarrassed the Government. In the present financial climate our resources were nothing like enough to satisfy these demands, but he was not asking the environmentalists to quell their voices.

Mr Howell was speaking at the opening of an exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute in London to mark World Environment Day. Although it was not intended to be an occasion for self-congratulation, the exhibition, which continues until June 16, is essentially a record of achievement rather than an attack on the accumulating difficulties of pollution and dereliction.

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Joint action plea to social and housing workers

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

Human difficulties of an intense and sometimes appalling scale to which neither government nor local authorities had yet found solutions lay in the area of overlap between the housing and social work services, it is stated in an interim report by the Scottish Development Department yesterday.

The report proposed a joint approach by regional social work authorities and district housing authorities to deal with the housing and social work services. That was double-edged; there was a view that mistakes in the past by housing authorities had been in large measure due to the difficulties the social work authorities had to deal with, and a sense of disenchantment was felt by the housing authorities with the degree of support

and assistance they had been receiving from social work authorities.

Attitudes of this sort must be broken down if those involved in providing housing and social work services are to work together to further the interests of the people they serve," the report says.

The worst problems were to be found in council housing estates that lacked amenities and adequate services, had large numbers of unlet and unlettable houses, poor social mix, apathy and vandalism and contained many unemployed people.

"We are convinced that a basis for co-operation between district and regional authorities on matters of joint concern to the housing and social work services must lie in formal administrative structures," the report says. It proposes a liaison system of joint coordinating committees drawn from the new regional and district authorities and teams of officials from the two levels of authorities.

The report has been submitted to Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, Housing and Social Work: A joint approach. (Stationary Office, Edinburgh, 19p).

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Man accused of murder faces a new charge

Sean O'Connell, aged 40, of three men appearing or

mand accused of murder Lieutenant-Colonel John O'Connell, commander of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, faced another charge at Her Majesty's Court, Northumbria, yesterday.

Mr O'Connell, an 11-year porter, of Sulgrave Road, Vinton, county Durham, was charged with murdering Col. Stevenson, aged 53, at his home in Otterburn, and attempting murder two police officers additionally charged with knowingly sending to Kenneth O'Connell a letter threatening to murder him. He did not go to the charge.

Also accused of murder Colonel Stevenson are Ray Robert Douglas Charles and Robert Douglas Charles, both of 34, an hotel in Stapleton Road, Bristol. Barry Reid, aged 25, an auctioneer, of Brierley Gate, Otterburn, who was with O'Connell in custody with Mr O'Connell on June 13, when the proceedings will take place. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

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Record 47,000 apply for the Open University

By Our Education Correspondent

Worcester

A record number of 47,000 people have applied for courses at the Open University for the first time in 1973. A far larger proportion of them than ever before have no educational qualifications and the proportion of teachers has dropped.

HOME NEWS

Pro-European union plants limit on negotiation period

General and Municipal Union, the most union supporter of British into the European Economic Community, yesterday proposed a two-year time limit on period of renegotiation of terms of membership.

... or a commitment to make continued membership of the EEC on the basis of a viable proposal the union's policy-making committee decided at Blackpool. The union's policy-making committee decided at Blackpool. The union's policy-making committee decided at Blackpool.

Workers at Cowley reject Trotskyist Mr Thornett

About 5,000 men were eligible to vote, but some could not do so because they could not produce their union cards. Before the poll, senior and deputy senior shop stewards were elected by vote of the stewards. The shop-floor workers took no direct part.

British Leyland told the union yesterday that it would accept Mr Thornett as steward of the transport drivers.

The letter saying that reached the union headquarters just before the executive committee was to decide on a call for an official strike at the plant in support of Mr Thornett. Mr Moss Evans, industrial secretary, said he had been ready to recommend an official strike, but was pleased that the dispute had been avoided by Leyland's decision.

Subs on claims de for fat foods

Medical Research Council committee that studied the connection between diet and heart disease is convinced that the consumption of polyunsaturated fats at current levels would reduce the incidence of the disease.

The report says that increased consumption is one of the main factors leading to coronary heart disease.

Setback to reforms for education of lawyers

Planned reforms in the legal education of people wishing to become lawyers have received a serious setback with the decision by the Law Society not to go ahead with key training courses for prospective solicitors.

The reforms, originally recommended by the Ormrod committee in 1971, included abolition of the system of having to serve articles in a solicitor's office and its replacement by a law degree, or equivalent, followed by a year-long vocational training course.

Hour cuts fee to fight membership fall

Political Staff. Party membership dropped alarmingly over a year, the party in a document published yesterday. In consequence, the executive is proposing to reduce the minimum subscription to 50p so that it can be collected in one present minimum subscription is £1.20 and in far many constituencies the amount collected per

Wigg threat to Labour if EEC line is changed

Lord Wigg gave a warning yesterday that he would "use every ounce of authority" he had to work for the defeat of the Labour Government if it went back on its pledge to consult the British people about membership of the EEC.

The former Labour minister was speaking at a meeting in London called by the Get Britain Out Campaign to announce details of his summer campaign, which will include public speeches by Mr Enoch Powell and Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The Treaty of Rome was like the incoming tide and the change from fresh water to salt might be imperceptible until it was too late.

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, the campaign chairman, who claimed that the movement had 7,000 active workers, said some Labour MPs would consider leaving the party if British membership of the EEC continued.

Housewives to sue over night electricity

The National Housewives' Association, which claims 20,000 members, is planning to sue the Electricity Council under the Trade Descriptions Act, after the board's decision to raise night electricity charges by 70 per cent.

The association has consulted solicitors about the action.

Mrs Betty Stevens, chairman of the south-east area, said: "We have had over 3,000 letters about this and they are still coming in every day. People say they have been conned by the Electricity Council telling them they would have cheap electricity by using night storage heaters. In fact, the cost is going up 70 per cent and that isn't cheap or half-price electricity."

WEST EUROPE



A wreath is cast into the sea in memory of those who died in the Normandy landings 30 years ago.

Red roses for the D-Day dead

From Michael Horsnell
Bayeux, Normandy, June 5

A wreath of red roses and carnations was cast into the Channel at dawn today, two miles off Arromanches, from the stern of the French steamer Villandry, and the many lives lost in the D-Day landings 30 years ago were commemorated.

Then the tiny party of pilgrims who had come to remember returned to the ship's cafeteria for the raffle draw, the piped music of Sid Lawrence playing Glenn Miller and the exhortations of General Eisenhower to be of stout heart.

This particular "Longest Day", organized by L'Alliance Française, will not be the most formal of the many D-Day celebrations planned for this week. But then seven hours as sea followed by a gruelling tour of the beaches and bars demands an unmitigated response.

Our because of the exchange rate. One of those who did come remembered a terrified 18-year-old private who was forced suddenly to relieve himself in a cherry orchard and died when he accidentally triggered a grenade while dropping his trousers.

That memory will be fresher in the mind this time next year than today's visit. So too the memory of friends who began to drown the moment they stepped from the landing craft with 70lb packs on their backs.

The French remember too. British, American, and particularly Canadian flags flutter in the morning breeze from buildings old and new. In tiny villages and towns, guns stand, lovingly painted and preserved.

The coach driver taking us to the Bayeux War Cemetery for the British Commonwealth noticed some passengers missing. "We like our English cousins and we don't want to lose them," he said. He really meant it.

The sentimental journey of the Villandry is only one of a multitude, official and unofficial, being undertaken by the men who landed on the beaches and their successors in the armed

forces. The frigate Undaunted and the mine hunter Ashton are visiting Arromanches and Caen in support of the celebrations, and there are two Army contingents.

A company of 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, together with the battalion's band and drums arrived at Le Havre yesterday. On the same ship were 100 personnel of The Parachute Regiment, bound for the annual Sixth Airborne Division pilgrimage to Ranville. General Sir Richard Gale, wartime commander of the division, and General Sir Roland Gibbs, GOC-in-C United Kingdom Land Forces, are attending the ceremonies.

When we got to the Bayeux War Cemetery, Mrs Elsie May Smith, from Peterborough, laid a wreath on the grave of her husband James, as she had done nine times before. He died on June 18, 1944, at the hands of a sniper.

She smiled at her second husband Arthur and said: "It's my tribute, and it's always the same. The only thing you notice is that the trees in the cemetery grow a little more each year."

Reprieve for subsidies to British pig farmers

From David Cross
Luxembourg, June 5

Britain's pig farmers are to continue to receive the special production subsidies they have been getting in the past few weeks, for the time being at least.

This is because the European Community's agriculture ministers have failed to agree on alternative support arrangements to replace the system of British Government grants approved by the Community in the spring.

At a meeting of the ministers in Luxembourg, Mr Fred Peart, the British representative, called on his partners to continue to allow his Government to make special payments amounting to 2.5p a lb to British pig farmers. These subsidies were due to be cut progressively from the beginning of June.

In support of his case, Mr Peart argued that the slaughter of sows in Britain had gone up by some 40 per cent in recent weeks as a panic selling gripped the farming population.

The existing system of subsidies must be maintained at its present level until the situation had improved.

During their meeting, which ended late last night here, the ministers also approved additional measures to help clear the Community's beef mountain, which now stands at some 90,000 tons.

In a decision which could have considerable political repercussions, the ministers agreed to earmark some 17,000 tons of frozen beef surpluses for sale overseas at cut-price rates. The

Bonn politics embittered by espionage scandal

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, June 5

The spy scandal which prompted Herr Brandt to resign as Chancellor a month ago continues to poison the political atmosphere in Bonn.

Professor Karl Carstens, leader of the Opposition, told the Bundestag today that his party would boycott the committee on security matters until Herr Herbert Wehner, parliamentary leader of the ruling Social Democrats (SPD), ceases to be its chairman at the end of this month.

He also gave notice that the Christian Democrats would demand a parliamentary inquiry into the spy scandal, caused by the discovery that Herr Günter Guillaume, Herr Brandt's personal assistant for party matters, was in the pay of the East Germans.

Since the support of only a third of the Bundestag is needed for such an investigation to be instituted, an all-party committee can be expected to be formed in a few days.

Opposition members of the inquiry, I understand, will ask that evidence be taken from a

number of present and past Cabinet members.

The Christian Democrats' objections to Herr Wehner go back to remarks he made last month when he accused the Opposition of disseminating false rumours about the espionage affair and conducting a "cold coup d'état" policy.

Today he refused to withdraw the allegation, explaining that the curious term "cold coup d'état" had the same relationship with a real coup d'état as cold war had with war.

In a busy political day, the Bundestag overruled the Brandt (Upper House) on the controversial issue of abortion.

A Bill providing for abortion on demand within the first three months of pregnancy was thrown out last month by the Upper House, where the Opposition has a majority of one.

For the Bill to become law it had to be submitted once more to the Bundestag and be passed by an absolute majority of the total membership, minimum of 249 votes. Today the Bill was supported by 260 deputies, with 218 against and four abstentions.

Germans to build spacelab

Paris, June 5.—The European Space Research Organisation (ESRO) today awarded a \$200m (about £80m) contract to the VFW-Fokker Erno company, of West Germany, for the construction of an earth orbiting laboratory that will carry Europe's first spacelab.

VFW-Fokker Erno was in competition with another West German company, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, for work as prime contractor for the project which will be launched by a United States space shuttle about 1980.

The decision was taken after six weeks of evaluation of the two projects by ESRO officials. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr Alexander Hocke, a West German, the ESRO director-general.

The spacelab project is the most important cooperative programme between ESRO and the United States space agency. Under the programme, European and American scientists will work together while in orbit.

The project will enable scientists to travel and work in orbit without intensive astronaut training.—Reuters.

Journalists strike for freedom of the press

From Patricia Clough
Rome, June 5

Italian journalists and printers staged a 24-hour strike today in protest against alleged attempts by leading politicians and economists to stifle the freedom of the press.

Tomorrow's "Day of Silence" during which no newspapers, except possibly neo-fascist ones, will appear on the newsstands, is also intended to draw attention to journalists' demands for greater control over the policies of their newspapers.

The journalists want to be consulted on the appointment of editors or deputy editors, and to be informed of any changes in a paper's ownership. The Italian Journalists' Federation was alarmed recently by the purchase, or part purchase, of newspapers by the Montedison chemical concern on behalf, it is said, of leading members of the Christian Democratic Party.

They have also been disturbed by reports of economic and political pressure being brought to bear, on leading industrialists who own newspapers or periodicals, to persuade them to change their policy.

The leading Rome newspaper, *Il Messaggero*, one of Italy's last privately owned dailies, was recently bought by Montedison.

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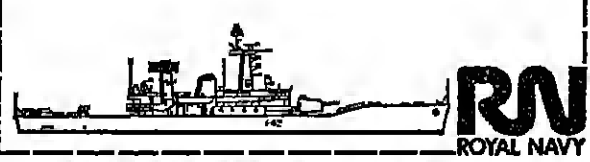
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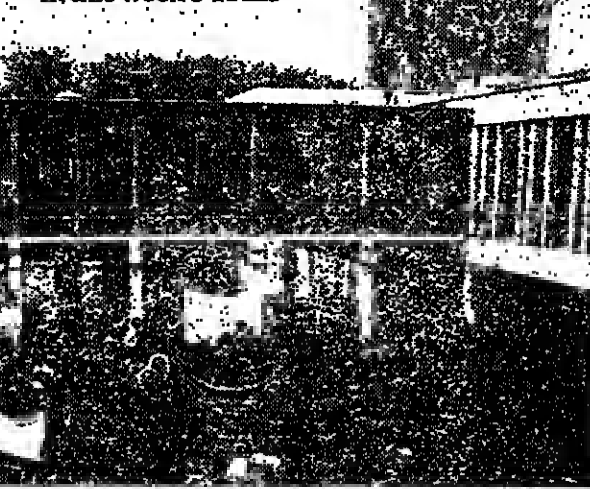
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(Note: For a full career commission you must have a minimum of 2 A levels)



What's going on at Essex?

A special report in this week's THES



The critics of university expansion have Essex in their sights again. Are the university's achievements being overlooked? What do the students want? Are they rebels without a cause? Is there too much emphasis on the social sciences?

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OVERSEAS

Israel-Syrian disengagement goes into effect today after detailed plan is signed in Geneva

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, June 5

The first disengagement movements of Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights start tomorrow under the detailed plan signed at the Palais des Nations here today by senior officers of the two armies. The operation is to be completed within 20 days.

Tomorrow morning aircraft of the International Committee of the Red Cross begin repatriating prisoners of war. 382 Arabs being exchanged for 56 Israelis. Signatories of the document are members of the council chamber and the Palais des Nations, with military precision, according to officials. It was in camera, as were the daily meetings that had been in progress here since last Friday when the disengagement agreement itself, as negotiated under the auspices of Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, was signed.

The plan was signed by General Harel Shafir of Israel, General Adnan Wahid Tayara of Syria, and, as witnesses, the chairman, General Ennio Silasvuo, commander of the United Nations emergency force and chairman as well as the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement talks held last January near Suez.

There was, in addition, a statement by General Silasvuo devoted to other matters and signed by him alone. Its contents were not revealed.

The formalities completed, he declared the proceedings open to the media. He admitted his confidence that the disengagement would be implemented without complications. He congratulated the Israeli and Syrian representatives for their cooperation and understanding during the talks.

"I am sure I discern a sign, however feeble, of a desirable change of attitude," he added. "Prevailing in all our discussions was a readiness to meet the legitimate interests of both sides."

He said the "presence and participation" of the American and Russian representatives, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker and Mr. Vladimir Vinogradov, again had underlined the determination of their governments, as co-sponsors of the Geneva talks, to ensure the implementation of a new structure of peace in the area.

Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: Although the Israel-Syria disengagement agreement is not due to come into effect officially until the conclusion of the exchange of prisoners between the two countries tomorrow, preliminary moves were made by Israel's forces on the Golan Heights today.

Brisk traffic of military vehicles on the road leading from the enclave occupied last

October back through Quneitra was reported.

Observers said the Army engineers were destroying fortifications and bunkers of the Syrian Army which had not been used by Israel's troops during the occupation. Burns out Syrian tanks, personnel carriers and lorries were moved away. Israel's front line units were still on alert.

Inside the United Nations buffer zone, more troops of the Australian and Peruvian contingents arrived to establish the United Nations presence between the Israeli and Syrian armies.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, spent the day in Jerusalem in talks with Government leaders. He was met at the airport by the new Foreign Minister, Mr. Yigal Allon, who said he hoped the disengagement with Syria would lead to further agreements.

Dr Waldheim, who yesterday visited Quneitra and inspected the United Nations zone, described the disengagement agreement as a very important step forward for the Middle East.

The Jewish Agency has confirmed that four new agricultural settlements and an urban centre are to be set up on the Golan Heights. An official said in Tel Aviv that the plans had been approved by the Government. The town would probably be in the centre of the heights.

Watergate's influence in California primary

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 5

The Californian voters have chosen the two men who will compete for election as state governor this autumn in succession to Mr Ronald Reagan. The Democrat will be Mr Edmund Brown, a liberal and son of a former governor. The Republican will be Mr Houston Flournoy, a moderate who supported Mr Nelson Rockefeller for the presidency in 1964.

It was a primary which was very much influenced by Watergate. "Proposition Nine," a far-reaching set of proposals for reforming the state's laws on campaign spending, was overwhelmingly approved in a separate vote, and will go into effect next January 1, provided there is no court challenge.

The proposals were presented as a way of preventing the abuses which have come to light since Watergate, and their supporters now hope that similar action will be taken in other states. Mr Jack Conway, the national president of Common Cause, the liberal group which sponsored Proposition Nine, said today: "Our motto from now is 'Eastward Ho!'."

Mr Brown, aged 36, and Mr Flournoy, who is 44, are both relatively young and unknown. Mr Brown has been California Secretary of State, and Mr Flournoy State Controller.



President Nixon tries to catch one of the caps thrown by naval midshipmen graduating from Annapolis yesterday.

S African sportsmen banned by Japan

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 5

The Japanese Government announced today that South Africans will not be allowed to enter Japan to take part in sporting events or cultural and educational activities in future.

The decision was taken today after Japanese envoys in Africa met in Tokyo to review Japan's economic and political policies in Africa. The envoys, who have returned to Tokyo for a routine annual conference, expressed concern that black African countries are becoming increasingly irritated over the rapid expansion of trade between South Africa and Japan.

The meeting this year also follows reports which indicate that Japanese firms have been evading Rhodesian sanctions.

However, it became abundantly clear today that the powerful Ministry for International Trade and Industry has opposed the Foreign Ministry's suggestions that Japan should cut trade with South Africa. The new restrictions on cultural and sporting ties apparently were imposed today as a sop to the Afro-Asian bloc.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said tonight that the decision was taken in compliance with United Nations resolutions. He added that the leading South African and international golf professional, Gary Player, will not be allowed to compete in Japan again.

During the past few disclosures which indicate Japanese businessmen have been importing large quantities of chrome and asbestos from Rhodesia have led to between the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The Foreign Ministry, which has to face the United Nations General Assembly in September, has asked the Ministry for International Trade and Industry to introduce controls to combat these imports. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which has a 55 per cent of Japan's chrome originates in South Africa.

The Ministry, however, discussed a plan under which South African businessmen would have to prove that imports originate in Rhodesia. This was withdrawn earlier last month after the South Government refused to operate with the Japanese proposal.

Deposed Miss World critically ill

Indianapolis, June 5.—Miss Marjorie Wallace, the deposed Miss World, has been admitted to an intensive care unit. A doctor said she was critically ill from barbiturate effects, but the Methodist Hospital here refused to confirm or deny reports that she had taken a drug overdose, saying only that she was under treatment for a kidney ailment.

However, her mother, Mrs Alice Wallace, confirmed that her daughter had taken an overdose of sleeping pills.

She said: "My mother's intuition will not allow me to believe that the overdose was intentional."

During her 100 days as Miss World, the 20-year-old blonde had her name linked romantically with singer Tom Jones, the late American millionaire racing driver Peter Revson and Georgia Best, the Northern Ireland footballer.

She was stripped of the Miss World title by the contest organizers, the Mecca organization in London, because of what they described as adverse publicity over her private life.—Reuter.

Mrs Meir says farewell to politics

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, June 5

Mrs Golda Meir today notified the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr Israel Yezibayahu, that she is giving up her parliamentary seat. The decision becomes effective in July, a time when Mrs Meir will in theory retire to private life.

She is unlikely to disappear entirely from the public eye, however. She has agreed to make fund-raising tours and other missions abroad and is under contract to write a memoir. As a former Prime Minister, she is entitled to keep her bodyguard and a car and driver.

Mrs Meir has wanted to retire for more than a year and was persuaded only with difficulty to carry on last summer and to lead the Labour Party in the election in October. Then came the war with its shocks, followed by several months of intense strain and disillusionment for the 70-year-old leader.

The delayed election was followed by the growth of pro-Arab sentiment directed against her government, and she was responsible for the "blunders", and although the

main blame fell on Mr Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister, Mrs Meir took the criticism of her Government to heart. When party bickering delayed the formation of her Government by two months, she decided to resign, but carried on while her designated successor struggled to get a Cabinet together.

It was as head of a caretaker administration that she fulfilled her last major task, leading the negotiations with Dr Henry Kissinger that led to the disengagement agreement with Syria. Mrs Meir was thus able to end her 23-year career in the Knesset with a triumph, made up for the tragedies of the past year. Even when her poll rating as Prime Minister was at its lowest, she kept the affection of her countrymen.

Her service to Israel spanned nearly half a century. She came to the country as an immigrant from the United States in 1921 with her husband Morris Myerson. She had been born in Kiev in the Ukraine in 1898, the daughter of a carpenter. Her early years were of pogroms against the Jews. More than 60 years later

Rebellion in Bolivian Army soon collapses

La Paz, June 5.—Loyal troops today crushed a military uprising in Bolivia against the right-wing Government of President Hugo Banzer, but the rebel leaders escaped.

General Banzer, who seized power after a short civil war in 1971, was on an inspection tour in the south when the rebels briefly took over the presidential palace, using a tank to smash down the doors.

The rebels, elements of the Tarapaca Armoured Regiment, broadcast a radio communique claiming that they were in charge of the Government. However, they withdrew to barracks and surrendered after the one-hour struggle.

The rebel communique was signed by Lieutenant Colonel Raul Lopez Leyton and Major Gary Prad Salom. The Interior Ministry said leaders of the revolt took refuge in a foreign embassy.

Communique said that the revolt was "strictly military", but a later Information Ministry statement said Senator Ciro Humboldt Barrero, leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), had also taken refuge in an embassy.

The left-of-centre MNR is one of two parties which support General Banzer's Government. The other, the right-wing Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), called on its members for an "armed mobilization" to defend the Government and ordered civil servants working in four ministries under FSB control to take arms to work today.

The Government is also facing mounting unrest among university students here and in other cities. They have been on strike for more than two weeks to press demands that the state universities be made democratic.—Reuter.

Villagers tell of atrocities by Portuguese

Dar es Salaam, June 5.—The United Nations commission of inquiry into alleged massacres in Mozambique heard evidence yesterday of appalling brutality when Portuguese troops reportedly decapitated schoolchildren and disembowelled pregnant women.

These atrocities occurred in four villages too small to be marked on most maps—Naveita, Likayoyo, Nankunda and Kulungulana Mvema.

Two children, Crisanta Kumbawwe and Serafina Joao, aged between 10 and 13, told the commission that their school at Naveita was bombed and 11 pupils killed. They showed scars of wounds received in the raid which occurred, according to another witness, Alexander Carlos, on October 10, 1973.

Abraham Kunenja, from Likayoyo village, said that at the end of 1972 Portuguese troops killed eight children "with knives and their heads were stuck on sticks". He added: "Three women who were pregnant had their stomachs opened and unborn babies pulled out."—Agence France Presse.

Summer will be a little cooler this year



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Turkish Note to Greece on Aegean dispute

Ankara, June 5.—Turkey today proposed to Greece that negotiations to settle the Aegean oil dispute should begin on the basis of "mutual respect and common sense", an informed diplomatic source said.

In a note to Athens, the Turkish Foreign Ministry refused preconditions for the talks—a rejection of Greek offer to conduct talks within the framework of the 1958 Geneva agreement on continental shelves.

Turkey is not a signatory to the Geneva pact. It does not accept an application to the Aegean situation of the Geneva principles that islands also have continental shelves. Several Greek islands in the Aegean are adjacent to the Turkish coast and surround an area where Turkey has granted oil exploration licences to its national oil company.

Greece has protested against the licences and armed forces of both countries last week went on alert because of the dispute.

In what appeared to be a show of Turkish determination the commanders of the Turkish Air Force, Navy and militia arrived today in the Aegean port of Limir for "inspections".

However, sources pointed out that yesterday General Semih Sancar, Chief of the Turkish Staff, left for the United States. It is said that the crisis between the two Nato allies had calmed down.—AP.

Mr Nixon's lawyer decries talk of impeachment

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 5

President Nixon's defence lawyer, Mr James St Clair, was reported today as saying that he thought it "very doubtful" that the House judiciary committee would vote to recommend impeachment of Mr Nixon.

The comment to reporters has made news because it goes against even publicized White House predictions—let alone the overwhelming feeling on Capitol Hill that the only remaining uncertainty in the affair is whether Mr Nixon will be convicted in the Senate.

The process is for the judiciary committee, which is at present holding closed hearings on whether grounds for impeachment exist, to recommend its views to the full House. If impeachment were recommended, the House would then vote, a simple majority being sufficient to send the President for trial in the Senate.

Mr St Clair has sat in on all the closed hearings but has been frustrated by being debarred from taking notes. The committee is allowing him to examine witnesses—once they appear. His tactic has been to try making a noise outside but his reputation as a trial lawyer is said to be suffering.

The Harvard Law Review is carrying a scathing attack by Professor Raoul Berger on Mr St Clair's brief on impeachable offences. Buntly, Mr St Clair was accused of the "tender sin of tampering with historical sources."

Now, today, while he makes bold with predictions, he has been caught out scolding the judiciary for tampering with the legal rule that is found not to exist. The committee had written to Mr Nixon warning him that "adverse inferences" could be drawn from his claim of executive privilege invoked to deny the committee hundreds of tape recordings they are requesting by subpoena.

Mr St Clair, saying he had looked up the law, claimed this to be improper. Committee members, lawyers all, pointed out the privilege section had been specifically excluded from the law he claimed to have looked up. Mr St Clair now claims that does not weaken his point.

Whereas Mr Clair draws strength from his convictions, the committee chairman, Congressman Peter Rodino, is proceeding on course, refusing to be rushed into having open hearings.

The committee heard two tapes yesterday of the President giving instructions in the ITT affair. Today it was listening to tapes of Mr Nixon and Mr Connally and the milk producers in both cases. "Whether it is one possible charge being examined against the President.

Blacks and Puerto Ricans take over underworld

New York's Mafia changes its colour

From Peter Stafford
New York, June 5

There is a new presence in the changing world of American big city crime. According to *Black Mafia*, a book just published in New York, the traditional Jewish Mafia is gradually being phased out of its old fiefdoms, and a new type of criminal organization is taking its place, consisting largely of blacks and Puerto Ricans.

The newcomers do not yet have the power or the organization of the Italian "families". But Dr Francis Ianni, the author of the book, argues that in New York at least there is already "a scattered and loosely organized pattern of emerging black control in organized crime", and that over the next decade this will develop into a "black Mafia".

Blacks and Puerto Ricans already control much of the prostitution in New York, he says, as well as the lucrative "numbers game", in which millions of people bet on a certain set of numbers coming up. In the future, Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Cubans could take over the drug traffic, and use it to establish themselves in the same way as the Italians used the need for alcohol in the days of prohibition.

New Yorkers tend to take a rather romantic view of the Mafia and its peculiarly gory ways. Nothing holds the headlines of the papers as well as an outbreak of gang warfare, and the evidence of "rub-outs".

Dr Ianni takes the view that a criminal underworld is one of the ways in which the United States integrates its citizens.

First, he says, it was the Irish who took up crime when they were at the bottom of the heap, and then the Jews. After them came the Italians, and now they in their turn are climbing or being pushed up the social ladder to make way for the blacks and Puerto Ricans.

"I have defined organized crime," he writes, "as an integral part of the American social system which brings together a public that demands certain goods and services that are defined as illegal, an organization of individuals who produce or supply those goods and services, and corrupt public officials who protect such individuals for their own profit or gain."

Organized crime should be seen, he says, as "one end of a continuum of business enterprises with legitimate business at the other end."

Dr Ianni is the director of the Horace Mann Lincoln Institute at Teachers College, Columbia University, and has already written about the Italian Mafia. He did his research on the black underworld with the help of eight black and Puerto Rican former convicts.

They were able to go into the areas where they were known, in east and central Harlem, in the Bronx, in Bedford-Stuyvesant sections of Brooklyn, and in Patterson, across the

Death sentence on Bulgarian for espionage

By Our Foreign Staff

A Bulgarian former diplomat and economist, who served on Bulgarian missions to United Nations organizations in New York and Vienna, has been sentenced to death for espionage by the Sofia municipal court.

Heinrich Spetter, aged 53, a Jew, is believed to have visited Israel, but it is not known to which country he is alleged to have passed information. According to the Bulgarian news agency he made a full confession.

In 1964 another former member of the Bulgarian mission to the United Nations, Ivan Assen Gorgiev, was executed for spying for American intelligence.

Russia tries again to call world party congress

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, June 5

A renewed effort to rally support for another world congress of communist parties was made in today's *Pravda*. Because previous direct calls failed to win enough support from "brother parties", *Pravda* this time uses a cautious circumlocution by suggesting the idea originated elsewhere.

A 3,500-word unsigned article headed "For new successes of the communist movement", recalls the fifth anniversary of the 1969 world congress in Moscow.

After listing the achievements of that conference, the article ends: "Many brother parties have advanced proposals for undertaking new important collective steps for further ideological and political consolidation of the communist movement, and enhancement of its role in the world."

"The Soviet Communist Party is prepared to support appropriate initiatives and, together with other Marxist-Leninist parties, to join in their practical fulfilment."

Practical articles do not identify the "many parties", but it would not be hard to guess

India crisis on President's election solved

Delhi, June 5.—The Supreme Court of India today ended an important constitutional dispute by holding that a new national president must be elected before the five-year term of President Giri ends on August 24.

The court's ruling was given on a point of law sent to it by the Government in April after a debate on the constitutional validity of a presidential election without a state—in this case Gujarat whose assembly has been dissolved after riots—participating.

The court said that the dissolution of the Gujarat state assembly did not affect the validity of the electoral college, comprising members of Parliament and state legislatures, and that an election was mandatory before the end of the five-year term of the President.

The Punjab Government has released 36 journalists arrested in the past six days for violating a ban on processions and meetings.

The release followed the freeing last week by the People's Party Government of 38 journalists and press workers detained for one week for an identical reason.—Reuter.

Russians detain British driver

Warsaw, June 5.—Mr Donald Cutler, a Briton driving a coachload of tourists through Eastern Europe, was being questioned by the Soviet Union today after a fatal accident involving a cyclist.

The tourists, British, American, Australian and Portuguese, continued their journey by train after the accident and spent today sightseeing in Warsaw.—Reuter.

Seoul cautions Tokyo over Kim trial

Seoul, June 5.—South Korea today warned Japan against interference in Korean domestic affairs in connexion with the trial of the former Opposition leader, Mr Kim Dae Jung, on charges of election law violations.

Mr Kim appeared before the Seoul district criminal court today as the court resumed his trial, suspended in August 1970, on charges that arose from his campaign for a National Assembly seat in the 1967 national elections.

Mr Kim Dong Jo, the Foreign Minister, meanwhile told Mr Torao Ushiroku, the Japanese Ambassador, that the trial was in accordance with Korean law and the Japanese Government could not intervene.

The Foreign Minister also told Mr Ushiroku that Mr Kim's trial was not charges in connexion with national elections in 1967 and 1971 and therefore outside the understanding between Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, and Mr Kim Jong Il, his South Korean counterpart, last November. The two governments then reached a political settlement on the case of Mr Kim Dae Jung's abduction last August.

Mr Ushiroku called on the Foreign Minister on his Government's instructions to get an explanation from the Korean Government on whether Mr Kim's trial at this time had anything to do with the understanding between the two governments, foreign ministry officials said.

The two governments had agreed that Mr Kim should not be prosecuted because of his anti-government activities abroad and should enjoy physical freedom.

The Foreign Minister later told journalists that the Japanese Government's "understanding" on the Kim Dae Jung case was not a promise to leave the case before his trial. Mr Kim ran unsuccessfully for a passport on August 13 last year, to take fellowship at Harvard University.

Judge Park Choong-ik, who headed a panel of judges, said the resumed trial had nothing to do with Kim's plan to leave the country. Mr Kim ran unsuccessfully for a passport on August 13 last year, to take fellowship at Harvard University.

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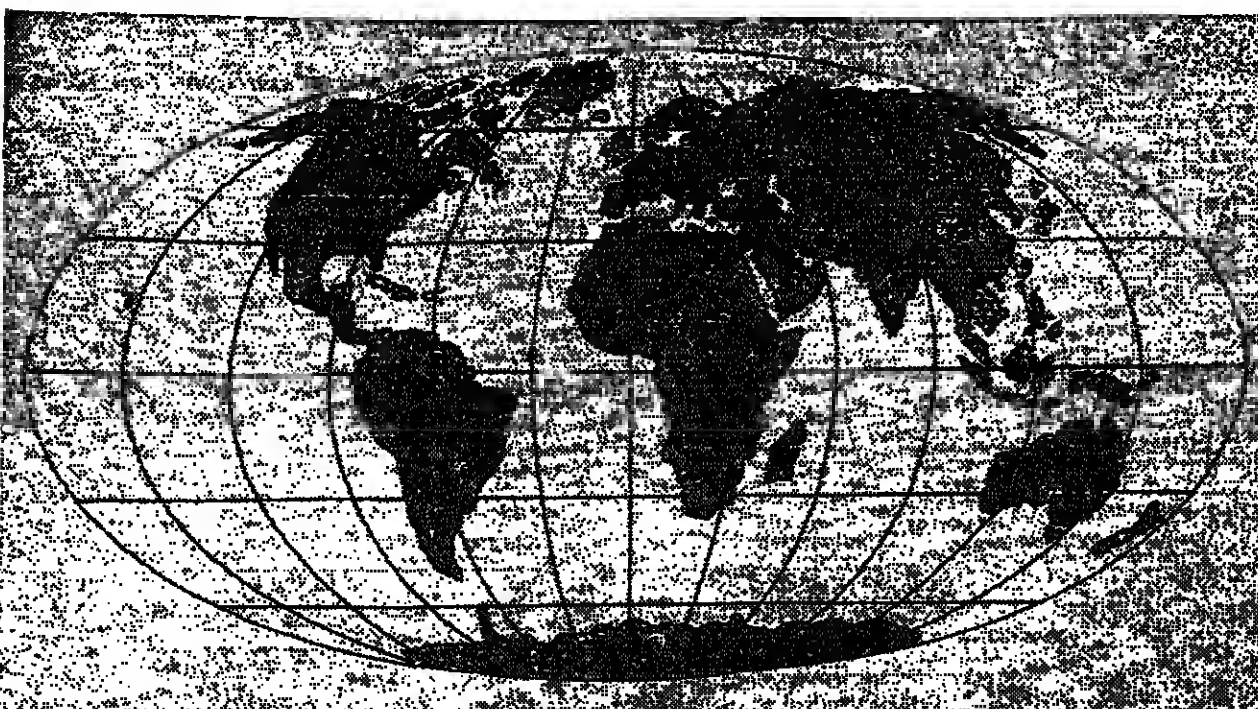
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Tied loans the bait to secure Middle East trade

by Peter Hazelhurst

The aggressive activity of Japanese businessmen internationally during the past few years tends to give foreigners the impression that Japan is about to embark on a massive drive to open up new markets as a major means of correcting the country's balance of payments deficit.

Preliminary trends at the beginning of the current fiscal year would, on the face of it, support this supposition. Letters of credit on exports in April amounted to \$4,343m (£1,809m), a 59 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year. Comparatively, the annual increase was the highest recorded since the end of the last war.

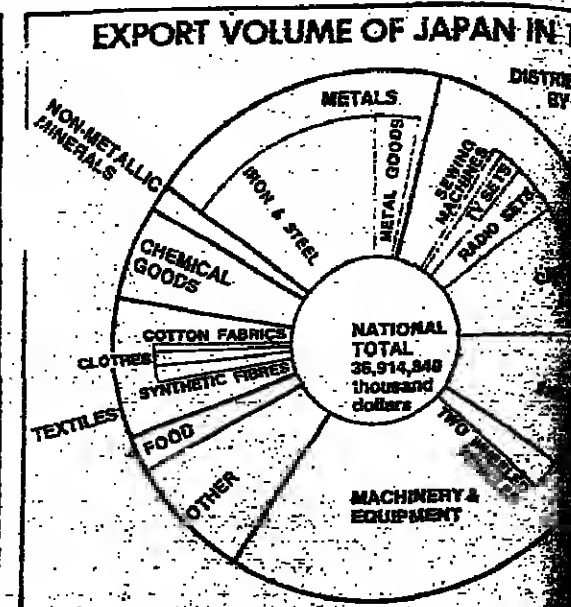
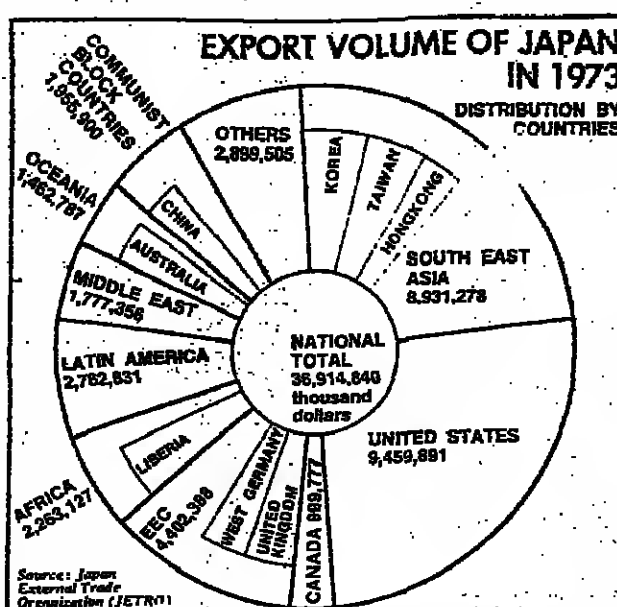
Japan's projected figures for the current fiscal year would also tend to convince outside observers that an export drive is imminent. According to the Government's original estimates, Japan's import bill will rise to \$43,700m (£18,208m) over the year. The Government has already made it clear that it is not prepared to suffer even half the loss of Japan's deficit of \$13,000m (£5,416m) in her balance of payments in 1973. While the Government has introduced some effective measures to reduce overseas capital investment this year, officials indicate that export of investment will still amount to just under \$5,000m (£2,083m) this year.

This would naturally lead to one conclusion: that Japan will have either to mount a massive export drive or to look for new markets this year.

But, as economists in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Japan External Trade Organisation (Jetro) point out, the picture is deceptive and the sudden jump in April's export figures does not mean that Japan has made dramatic inroads into new markets or off-loaded excessive stocks on her traditional customers.

"The impression is erroneous", says Mr. Yutaka Tachibana, the head of the economic information division of Jetro. "With the exception of the oil-producing countries it is difficult to name new potential markets."

Almost every country, apart from the oil-producing



nations, are facing difficulties with its balance of payments.

"Essentially there are no new markets. The sudden jump in our export figures reflects the sudden rise in the price of our exports. We are aware that if we try to increase the volume of exports we will be in trouble. We have seen the adverse reaction in South-East Asia and the United States. Europe is traditionally wary of outsiders."

In short, Jetro believes that the rise in export prices this year will just about cover the predicted increase in her oil bill, estimated at \$16,000m (£6,666m). Based on the assumption that the average price of exports will rise by 24 per cent over the year, Jetro and MITI believe that the \$38,900m (£16,208m) derived from exports last year will pass the \$50,000m (£20,833m) mark during the current fiscal year.

Elaborating, Mr. Tachibana says: "We cannot expect to offset our deficit by expanding our trade in our traditional or new markets. The first thing we will have to do is cut back on investment. Secondly, our exports will have to go up. While Japan's competitive position has declined in recent years we do not believe that the rise in prices will threaten sales on international markets. Other countries are also experiencing inflation."

Except in the Middle East, Jetro believes that Japan's

hopes of opening up or exploiting traditional or new markets are dim.

In the case of Japan's major trading partner, the United States, the market against Mr. Tachibana's view earlier this year.

Second, and more important, Japan cannot hope to expand her traditional export trade with South-East Asia—steel, fertilizers and petrochemicals—in a dramatic way, because of the pressures of domestic demands.

The prospects of expanding sales of finished goods in Australia seem brighter, but the market is limited, a Jetro official explains.

Japan's largest market in black Africa, with the exception of Liberia, is South Africa. The political consequences of a sharp increase in trade with Pretoria would seem to outweigh the advantages.

Essentially, then, Japan, like many of her competitors, believes that it can only expand its volume of exports dramatically in one area—among the oil-producing nations of the Middle East.

Taking recent trends into account, Japan's exports to the Middle East amounted to \$1,900m (£792m) last year—a 50 per cent increase over the previous year. (Exports to Iran increased by 54 per cent, to Saudi Arabia by 42 per cent and to Kuwait by 47.9 per cent.)

While Japanese businessmen are exhibiting interest

in markets of the East in general, a Jetro official estimates that export items with potential for expansion are transport and communications equipment and machinery for construction of hydroelectric plants.

A major portion of Japan's future exports to the Middle East will, of course, be generated by the number of tied loans the Japanese Government extended to the Middle East after the oil crisis erupted last year.

For instance, Japan offered \$250m (£104m) to Iraq to construct a big petroleum gas plant, return for which Japan will receive 160 million tons of oil and petroleum over the next 10 years. It has recently offered \$140m (£58m) to assist Egypt to repair the Suez Canal. Another \$15 (£62m) has been offered as commodity aid.

Iran has been offered more than \$1,000m (£416m) for the construction of a refinery. The \$4 (£17m) to improve communications facilities and credits to Jordan, Sudan and Morocco will amount to \$30m (£12m).

Overall, the Government believes that, while the rise in prices will push export figures up by nearly 24 per cent during the current fiscal year, the increase in the volume of sales will probably not exceed 5 per cent.

Pacific belt—strained heart in danger of collapse

by Koji Nakamura

Mr. Ichiro Tanaka, the average urban industrial worker of Japan, has to get up at 5 am to catch a six o'clock train to Tokyo. He is packed into an efficiently operated but congested carriage which at rush hours is loaded at 280 per cent capacity.

The ride of almost two hours takes him before he reaches the plant. But he has to remain at work at least until 8 pm to earn overtime to supplement the otherwise deficient household budget. He goes straight home, which he does not reach before 10 o'clock, physically and mentally exhausted.

Such is a typical life among urban industrial workers in the so-called Pacific belt. Yet their presence in an area of less than 3 per cent of the total 142,741 sq miles of Japan is considered essential to maintaining the momentum of the national economy. However, this is achieved not without sacrifice. The Pacific belt is where population and industries are concentrated, where land, sea and air

remain polluted to the extent of threatening health, and where housing and other living conditions remain poor and inadequate.

Plans to move industry and people elsewhere and regain "clean air and a quiet life", such as the programme of Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, the Prime Minister, for remodelling the Japanese archipelago, have been written by a number of authors. They have not only failed in their purpose, but have actually stepped up inflationary pressures in a country where land is the most profitable commodity.

1972 and 1973 there were rises of 30.9 per cent and 32.4 per cent respectively. However, it could be that the concentration of population and industry in the Pacific belt has made Japan one of the most efficient and successful industrial nations. It is reasonable to argue that scarcity of land, overpopulation, the dire shortage of natural resources, the total destruction by war, and other "negative" factors, are probably the very ones that have moulded the country into one of the major economic powers.

The Pacific industrial belt has all these features. Its 10 prefectures, including the industrial centres in northern Kyushu, provide between 40 and 60 per cent of what is essential for the national economy. The 10, out of a national total of 47, are Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Gifu, Osaka, Hyogo and Fukuoka.

According to a population survey conducted by the Prime Minister's office, roughly 40 per cent (46,248,059) of Japanese live in these prefectures. The rate of population increase there over the past year was 2.1 per cent, as against the 1.4 per cent for the country as a whole. Only in two prefectures, Tokyo and Fukuoka, did the rate decrease, by 0.03 and 1.07 per cent respectively.

In Chiba and Saitama, the growth rate was as much as 4.4 and 4.83 per cent and the number of inhabitants is now 3,833,000 and 4,474,000. In 1970 the 10 accounted for about half net prefectural product (36,620,700 yen) and for the same proportion of manufacturing

output (16,233,900 yen), excluding construction.

The heavy concentration of industry is reflected in the number of plants and employees. In 1973 there were 54,316 factories across the country, of which 31,268 or nearly half, were located in the 10. They had 4,513,000 employees or 60 per cent of the national total. The value of their industrial shipments (39,403,100 yen) was likewise 60 per cent of that for the nation as a whole.

The total income accruing to the 10 prefectures in 1970 was 34,348,566 yen, representing about 60 per cent of the national total. The average per capita income was 650,000 yen (£1,000), 114 per cent of the national average. Tokyo, with an average of 873,000 yen a person, was nearly three times better off than the "poorest" prefecture, Kagoshima, with 309,000 yen.

Within these prefectures the three industrial zones of Tokyo, Nagoya (Aichi prefecture) and Osaka are responsible for about 60 per cent of economic activity. For instance, Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya alone produced more than 21,003,000 yen—

Tokyo, 10,927,200m yen, Osaka, 6,184,500m yen, Nagoya, 3,892,900m yen—the total 36,620,000m yen output in the 10.

In monetary operations, the three prefectures will push city banks held by the 10 and 52.4 per cent of credit balance. Tokyo's population (11,534,000) is 37.8 per cent of the total 30,770,000, respectively a higher than those of Osaka (8,059,000 and 757,000 yen) its net product, worth 10,927,200m yen in which manufacturing output amounted to 3,937,300m yen was as much as 30 per cent of total net prefecture output.

Yet it is largely because of its population density a high income that Tokyo continues to suffer more from its own prefecture conditions a illnesses arising from industrial concentration.

The gigantic heart it feeds the imbalanced body Japan continues to beat. By cholesterol has accumulated in the arteries. Unless remedied, it is soon threatened it may suffer collapse. Warning signs are there.

Work team rather than family basis of society

by Karel van Wolferen

Western observers are frequently confronted with facets of Japanese life which in their own society would be considered impediments to an efficient economy. Most conspicuous among them are the living conditions in the incredibly overcrowded industrial areas and a seemingly insoluble urban chaos.

Given what to westerners is a manifest lack of rational planning, Japan's proverbial economic expansion and rise to third place among the industrial powers is difficult to understand.

Dominated by mountain and volcanic rock, Japan has approximately one seventh of its surface which is fit for cultivation. Of that limited area only a fraction provides the space of most of the industrial and commercial activity.

Three fifths of the population is squeezed into two major industrial regions: those of Kinki Kyushu on the large southern island, and of the Tokai Megalopolis along the Pacific coast in central Japan. This coastal belt stretches between Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo and is the economic backbone of the country.

Forty-three per cent of all Japanese are concentrated in the immediate environs of these three cities—roughly 1 per cent of the total land space. The theoretical allotment of living space a person in Tokyo is 0.4 square metres compared with 6.2 in London and it is estimated that about half of all the houses in the capital

contain no separate bedrooms.

Like Japanese living in the Tokyo region is surrounded daily by crowds, incessant noise, the thickest traffic and worst environmental pollution in the industrialised world. Commuters transport more than twice their official carrying capacity during rush hours, and the carriages are so packed that fainting and cracked rib-cases are a daily occurrence.

Escaping from this maelstrom of humanity is nearly impossible. The mere 10 sq ft of greenery which official statistics claim every Tokyoite has at his disposal can hardly bring him solace as the racket and fumes penetrate everywhere. The manner in which Japan's big city-dwellers are thus forced to live is abhorrent to most foreign visitors.

But the question that springs to the minds of many American or European economists and business managers is how it is at all possible to maintain a reasonable degree of efficiency and Japan's factory force and office employees (her only indigenous economic resource) are reportedly hard working. Many imagine that if their counterparts in the West were faced with a similar environment, a large-scale revolt would be the least one they would expect.

Japanese workers, however, accept their poor living conditions, and overcrowding has not had a noticeable adverse effect on the zeal with which they participate in their country's growth. A large-scale revolt would be the least one they would expect.

put up willingly with a great deal more interference in their private lives than westerners tolerate in any western society.

The concept of individual privacy is almost non-existent since strong emphasis has traditionally been placed on communal living and collective effort. In fact, the average Japanese tends to feel ill at ease on his own and even appears to require a certain amount of noise and bustle for comfort.

Contrary to widespread belief abroad, Japanese activities in corporations above the assembly-line level are generally not very efficient, and Japanese management is not over-concerned with this idea. According to one study, the productivity of the average Japanese worker is about half of one in West Germany and one fourth of one in the United States.

The generally overstuffed offices, the common duplication of tasks and the long hours of overtime hardly show Japanese section managers and department chiefs striving to operate with minimal cost and waste.

If, in the light of this, the causes of the Japanese economic miracle become an even greater riddle, it is probably because certain aspects of Japanese social psychology, which are difficult for westerners to fathom, are not sufficiently accounted for in most comparisons of the two worlds, based as these usually are on more easily-measurable aspects.

Relevant here are the degree to which the Japanese are individual, immersed

in his company work-group and the intensity of his sense of obligation to help it achieve its aims. Rather than viewing the company he works for primarily as a source of income to sustain his family, the Japanese worker tends to be psychologically very dependent on a relatively small group within it.

If the degree of identification with fellow workers and the amount of time spent in their company serve as criteria we are forced to conclude that it is not the nuclear family of the modern Japanese but rather the work team at his company that is the basic constituent of society. Viewed in historical perspective this reveals an essential continuity of the social structure through the tremendous organizational changes of Japan's economic modernization.

The old Japanese household or *ie* was a unit of economic production like its European counterpart before the Industrial Revolution. The *ie*, however, is embedded in a highly regimented and hierarchically ordered social system and its emphasis has always been more on its continued existence and discharge of its economic functions than on the idea of kinship.

The growth in this century of the megalopolis along the Pacific coast was accompanied, and in fact largely caused, by the rise of a new hierarchy of industrial-commercial conglomerates created to enable Japan to cope with her radically altered position in the international world. The companies, or segments of that form part of this hierarchy because they could be called new *ie*.

Thus, whereas the European over the past century and a half left his family household and found occupation in more impersonal organizations, the Japanese by contrast joined as pseudo-families.

In contrast to the West where it is necessary to consciously strive for efficiency in order to combat the relatively independent efforts of relatively self-assertive individuals, the Japanese continue to cooperate unquestioningly with those whose work share in the company's life. In their group lives as an indivisible unit in which demonstrations of mutual loyalty and shared responsibility are carried to extremes.

Competition within the group cannot be open and is apparent in the contribution of one individual member. The superior performance of one group member may, if not carefully underplayed and adjusted to that of the others lead to his being ostracized. The Japanese group pools its human resources to such an extent that it is often impossible to tell where the efforts and achievements of one member stop and those of the next one begin.

While the work of the individual employee is thus less circumscribed and less controlled than is generally the case in the West, the shared sense of a goal to be achieved collectively is much stronger.

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KYO: master plan to tackle distortions after rapid growth of national capital region



ins: part of the motorway complex which divides the fashionable Tokyo suburb of Saitama.

by Mark Handelman

In the later 1960s and early 1970s, it came to be accepted as an unchallenged article of faith in Japan that industries in the national capital region or Keihin area must be prevented from expanding. Their rapid growth in the greater Tokyo-Kawasaki-Yokohama conurbation has given rise to widespread environmental pollution, heavy strains on the social structure, and extreme demands on water and power supplies.

The region has a population of approximately 26 million and accounts for about 24 per cent of Japan's total population of 108 million in only 36,500 square kilometres (10 per cent of the nation's total land area). The number of enterprises within this overconcentrated region is roughly 160,000, 30 per cent of the national total.

The resulting distortions are now being tackled by a master plan for development of the district as drawn up by the National Capital Region Development Commission. Without such a plan, according to the commission, the population of

the conurbation will rise to 38 million by 1985 and the number of workers engaged in primary industries will climb from the present 2,500,000 to nearly three million. In addition, the number of those employed by secondary industries will increase from the present five million to 7,700,000 within the next 11 years.

Seriously lagging investment

Unless some success is achieved in reducing this industrial centre, expansion of already seriously lagging investment in social services could prove almost impossible. Yet until now the Japanese government has been reluctant to take any of the largest manufacturing companies has made little headway. Industries in the area protest that they cannot afford the huge sums required for new land purchases and for meeting relocation expenses, even with easy term government loans.

The only solid achievement has been the passing of the Industrial Location Law, which became effective from April 1. This requires firms

intending to construct factories larger than a given scale in Japan's major cities to conduct pollution surveys and include them in reports when seeking official approval of local authorities before building. Nevertheless, local government is doing little to slow down the phenomenal growth and development of various branches of industry, especially in the outlying prefectures.

Leading Japanese manufacturers are stepping up activities in the area, building mammoth factories and facilities, including petrochemical plants, thermal power generation stations, steel mills, shipbuilding yards and any number of assembly plants. Much of the new construction is taking place in industrial zones around Tokyo Bay on reclaimed land. Only in this sense is industry in the region being diffused, largely due to tightening anti-pollution regulations in the heavily populated sectors.

Industries in the vicinity of the horseshoe-shaped Tokyo Bay region account for about 30 per cent of Japan's exports to Asia, 21 per cent of all shipments to Europe, and

about 38 per cent of all exports to North America. Plants in the region generally concentrate on manufacturing durable consumer items like television receivers, watches, cameras, cars, petrochemicals and chemicals, steel, computers and just about every product of advanced modern industrial technology.

In the greater Tokyo conurbation are such major electrical manufacturing companies as Toshiba, Mitsubishi Denki and Hitachi. All are engaged in production of electric appliances as well as of heavy electrical machinery. Toshiba, for example, has 18 of its 25 major plants in the Keihin area. More than half of Hitachi's factories are in the district as well. But there are also many thousands of small and medium-scale enterprises producing a wide variety of consumer items—leather, furniture, paper, clothing and knitted goods, foodstuffs, and toys. About 40,000 firms there employ fewer than 300 workers each.

Some industries in the region give priority to the manufacturing of products for export, particularly the smaller companies. But exports clearly play an impor-

tant part in the business of almost all firms in the greater Tokyo industrial belt. These exports and the nearness of shipping and cargo airline facilities are related, and as a result manufacturing industries usually prefer to maintain their factories in the Keihin area. Thus, 37 per cent of Japan's overall value of manufactured goods delivered to the market or exported is produced in the greater Tokyo megalopolis and its surrounding industrial belts.

No power to force moves

Even with future progress in the relocation programme, the government ministries will have no really effective legal power to force industries to move. This has been pointed out with some bitterness by many Tokyo bureaucrats. Japanese business is emphasizing that large-scale plants on waterfront sites around Tokyo Bay could not possibly move because of the vast expense involved. They hardly look kindly on the type of planning which the Government is engaged in. More to the point for primary industries located in

the scattered Keihin district, the expansion of factories in recent years has taken the form of large integrated steel mills, petrochemical complexes and other manufacturing facilities on waterfront sites. These usually include a steam power plant, an oil refinery and a tank farm, serving several large factories and a number of smaller facilities grouped around them to supply materials, parts, components and subcontracting services.

Tankers and bulk carriers dock directly against piers at the back of such complexes, saving handling and inland freight costs. To move these complicated facilities is simply out of the question, according to Japan's industrial specialists. The Tokyo Bay industrial zone is obviously too attractive, especially since the new plant sites will be mostly in inland areas and at some distance from metropolitan centres. To leave it is not a workable proposition. There is an old Japanese proverb on the effect that anyone seeking shelter would be wise to select a big tree. The Tokyo megalopolis is a very expansive tree—offering both safety and handsome profits.

le lines drawn in fight port supremacy

Yokohama has the largest foreign port, handling as much cargo as Tokyo. Yet the battle lines are being drawn for the future of the city. Major port service companies are reinforcing their positions in Tokyo Bay. Port of Tokyo Bay Port Authority is giving more construction of ports in Tokyo and neglecting Yokohama, however, it appears that Yokohama is losing its

ports. A group of port specialists and colleagues that Tokyo Bay Port Authority is giving more construction of ports in Tokyo and neglecting Yokohama, however, it appears that Yokohama is losing its

for example, the goods exported from Yokohama port in 1973, 99,985,000 (about 10 per cent of Japan's total exports) and imports 10,000,000 (about 10 per cent of Japan's total imports). The majority of Japanese shipments to the United States and Western Europe are expected to be containerized by next year. The year after, 1975, exports of machinery, office machines, telecommunication apparatus, electronic valves, transistors, scientific equipment and watches and clocks. Imports by air cargo were composed mostly of machinery, chemicals, office machines, transistors, aircraft, diamonds and highly valuable non-ferrous metals.

"A good deal of this valuable cargo could have moved through Narita", an aviation bureau spokesman said. "Since we expect air freight to rise by between 25 and 30 per cent this year, we definitely are going to need Narita's facilities." Under present planning, it is considered likely that at least a few more of the cargo handling and storage facilities at the new airport, 41 miles away, may be opened to air freight traffic by August.

But the airport itself still does not appear to be scheduled for opening until autumn at the earliest because of troubles involved in construction of fuel tanks. The opening could even be postponed until next spring, March, 1976, under the port and harbour improvement programme.

As Japanese officials see it, it may be necessary to postpone some of the container berth construction

projects and even a few of the conventional berths could be delayed. At the root of the problem, apparently, is a temporary failure of demand to meet the increasing supply of berths. Yet this could change overnight. Exactly the reverse situation prevails with air cargo shipments in the Keihin region. Although the flow of cargo exports and imports through Tokyo International Airport at Haneda has improved considerably after months of heavy congestion, the inexperience of cargo handling crews and customs agents, together with unexplained delays in permitting airlines to use some excess storage spaces, is a still serious drawback. Many air cargoes are often exposed to the weather at the airport, for example.

Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau officials explain that the frequent freight congestion problems are caused chiefly by delays in opening the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita for both exports and imports. Last year air cargo exports passing through an overstretched Haneda totalled \$263,687,000 in value, with imports exceeding \$1,849,397,000. Exports consisted mainly of machinery, office machines, telecommunication apparatus, electronic valves, transistors, scientific equipment and watches and clocks. Imports by air cargo were composed mostly of machinery, chemicals, office machines, transistors, aircraft, diamonds and highly valuable non-ferrous metals.

"A good deal of this valuable cargo could have moved through Narita", an aviation bureau spokesman said. "Since we expect air freight to rise by between 25 and 30 per cent this year, we definitely are going to need Narita's facilities." Under present planning, it is considered likely that at least a few more of the cargo handling and storage facilities at the new airport, 41 miles away, may be opened to air freight traffic by August.

But the airport itself still does not appear to be scheduled for opening until autumn at the earliest because of troubles involved in construction of fuel tanks. The opening could even be postponed until next spring, March, 1976, under the port and harbour improvement programme.

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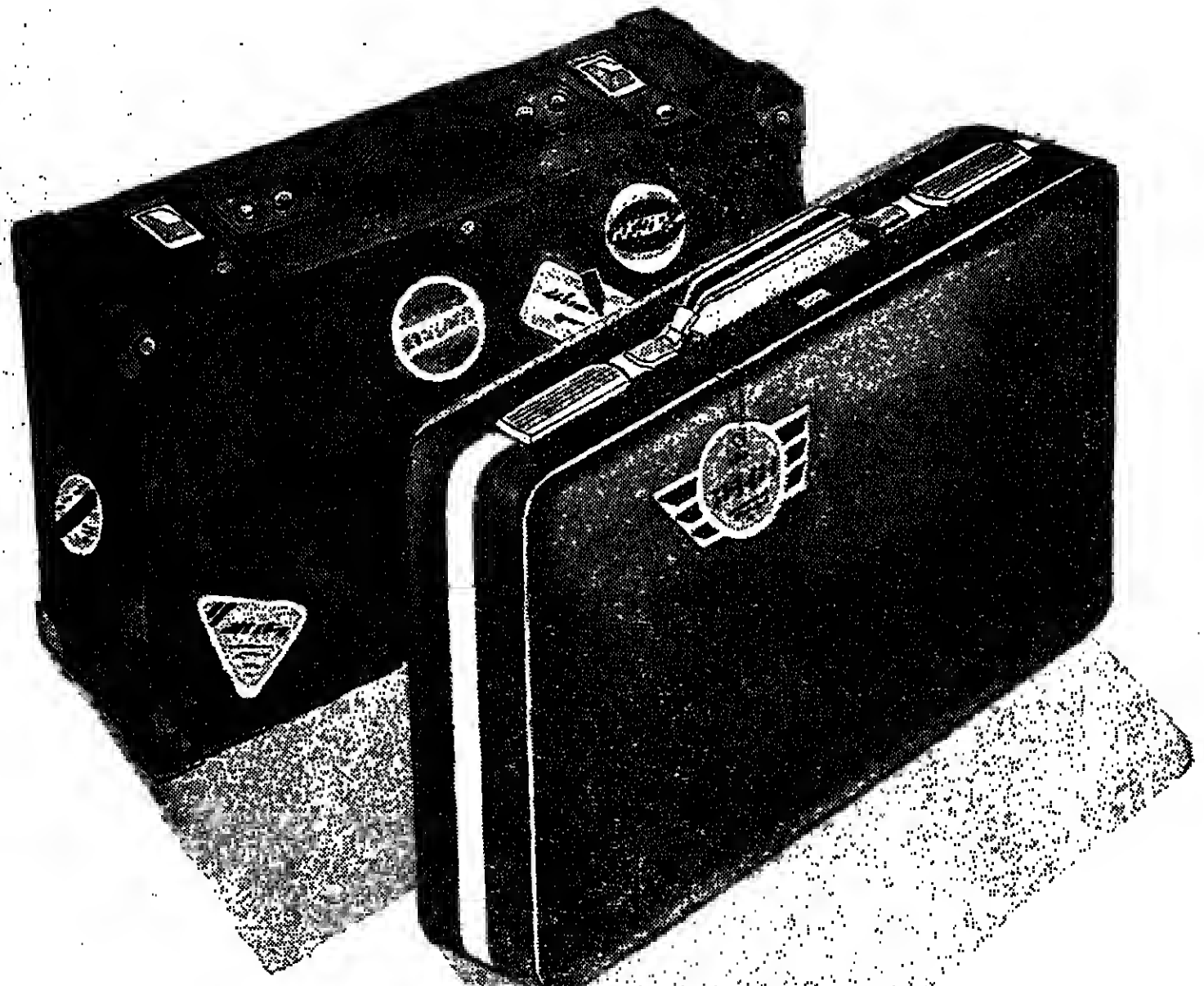
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Storage tanks at Yokohama, traditionally Japan's largest foreign trading port.

GOYA: strategic trading centre has new role at heart of 'Detroit of the East'

Nagoya, while the Emperor continued to live in Kyoto, is from this period that the term 'Chikugo' properly originates. Nagoya became a time not only a rice-growing area, but also a trading centre for merchants, handling goods moving between Osaka and Tokyo. Many light industries, such as pottery, and textiles also grew up. Mitsubishi and Matsuzakya, two of Japan's largest modern commercial organizations, originated in Nagoya during this period.

In the 'rich' country, strong army, years after the opening of Japan to foreign trade and travel and the overthrow of the Tokugawa regime in 1868, Nagoya became something of a 'wild west' area. It was the industrial development. Nevertheless, the first private bank in Japan, the Ito Bank, was opened in Nagoya in 1875.

Industrial development began in 1885, when the Nagoya Spinning Company, out of which grew the Toyota Motor Company, was set up with 4,000 machines in its factories.

Light industries, such as textiles, ceramics, cloisonné,

and fans continued to dominate the region until the 1930s when Japanese militarism fostered a remarkable growth of heavy industry to provide Japan's forces with arms, aircraft, ships, vehicles, and so forth. In the Second World War, however, United States forces bombed the Nagoya region back into the light industry age, and that is where it stayed, to a large degree, until 1965.

From that date, the Japanese Government began to apply its policy of a high economic growth rate to the Nagoya region. Now, Nagoya is just one of the labels used by Japanese industrialists to describe the vast industrial region of which Nagoya is the centre. Heavy industry accounts for 70.7 per cent of the region's industrial production, while light industry accounts for only 29.3 per cent.

Number three seems to sum up Nagoya. It is now the third largest city (population two million) in Japan after Tokyo and Osaka. It is the centre of the third largest industrial zone in Japan, accounting for 13 per cent of Japan's industrial production. Since 1965, exports have increased about six times and existing plans for regional development assume this rate of growth will continue.

Machinery accounted for most of these exports, valued at \$1,962m, and in this category cars accounted for about \$1,500m. Also included in the machinery category are radios (\$27m), television sets (\$27m), tape recorders (\$38m), ships (\$24m), textile machinery (\$23m), machine tools (\$1m), sewing machines (\$34m), bicycles (\$21m),

cameras (\$4m), and many other items.

Additionally, textiles accounted for \$90m, chemicals \$52m, iron and steel \$39m, food \$7m, non-metallic products (such as pottery and tiles) \$347m, musical instruments \$38m (including Yamaha pianos, Kawai electric guitars, and Suzuki violins). The list could continue. Many an entire nation would be satisfied with just the economy of the Tokai region.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the United Nations Central Japan Training Centre was set up in Nagoya to study the area as a model for regional development. Students come from developing countries such as Brazil, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Singapore, South Vietnam and Thailand.

In recent months, however, the oil crisis, a severe growth rate, revaluation of the yen, pollution problems, overcrowding, opposition to Japanese imports in the United States, Europe and South East Asia, and public opposition to further industrial development and desires for a better quality of life have all struck heavy blows against this 'model of regional development'.

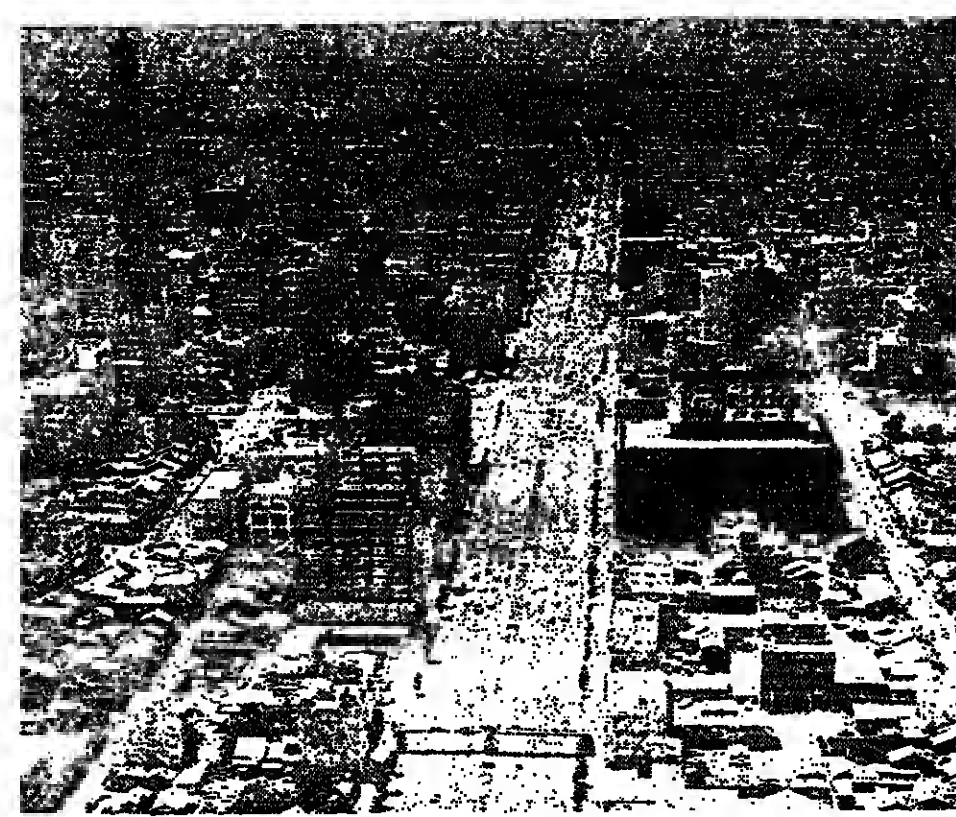
Nevertheless, there have as yet been no fundamental changes in the plans for further development of the region. Industrialists and planning officials still expect to continue expanding largely as before, believing, or at least hoping, that their problems are just temporary.

Moreover, Ise Bay, on the shores of which Nagoya stands, is twice as large as Tokyo Bay and one and a half times the size of Osaka Bay and there are vast unused lands around it as well as a large hinterland still relatively undeveloped. To Japanese industrialists this means that the area has far greater scope for industrial development than the already saturated Tokyo and Osaka regions.

The indication is that even if the economy of Japan as a whole has to slow down such industrial development as does take place will tend to be focused in the Tokai region around Nagoya.

While some people in Tokyo and Osaka look down on the people of Nagoya as vulgar provincials or country bumpkins, it seems quite possible that in the not too distant future Nagoya could shake off its number three ranking and move up to number two, or even number one.

There are 10 lanes for the traffic in Sakura-Dori Street, Nagoya—which is well known for the width of its roads.



There are 10 lanes for the traffic in Sakura-Dori Street, Nagoya—which is well known for the width of its roads.

Structuring of port caters for changes taking place in transportation systems

port corridor for geographical location in the rapidly growing Tokai industrial zone in central Japan, midway between the only in 1907, two other major industrial zones around Tokyo and Osaka.

In 1973, 10 million tons of cargo were handled at the port, a 145 per cent increase over 1968.

Such economic forces alone are not enough, however, without the awareness, adaptability and constructive planning to deal with them. The port authorities, fully recognizing the need for constant development and are at present involved in a vast restructuring of the port in order to cater for the revolutionary changes taking place in transport systems—such as coordinated land and sea

transport, larger ships, exclusive pierage and routing, containers, roll-on, roll-off facilities and environmental protection.

The first container ship, the Hakone Maru, docked in Nagoya in December, 1968. However the port had responded earlier to demands for containerization by constructing two container berths covering 103,400 square metres with two gantries and a pair of freight stations. Regularly serving these berths are lines from Australia, South Pacific, the North Pacific, New York and Europe via Nakhodka.

A terminal exclusively for container cargo was then

planned to cope with the continuing boom in containerization. By 1972, two berths for 35,000-ton vessels (one with roll-on, roll-off facilities) were completed and put into operation. This terminal will have two more berths by 1980 to handle 25,000-ton ships with full container wharves of some 1,100 metres in length, two freight stations and a pair of gantries eventually forming a huge 350,000 square metres container base.

Other developments taking place include car ferries (primarily for transport to other parts of Japan), passenger terminals, a large timber port (importing 3,000,000 tons from Southeast Asia, America and Russia in 1972), and seafrost

was opened to international trade even before Nagoya, in 1903, but has grown much more slowly. It is geared primarily to importing wool from Australia and oil for the refineries and petrochemical plants built on reclaimed land in the area.

The wool is destined primarily for domestic consumption, but finished oil products and petrochemicals such as fertilizers are exported on a large scale, second only to cars and other transport equipment.

In 1973, Yokkaichi had 63 berths for large ships and handled 1,297 ocean-going ships and 47,400,000 tons of cargo. By 1980 the port is expected to handle 58 million tons.

Kioura Port, on the other side of Nagoya, was also opened to foreign trade in 1903 and is even smaller, though by no means insignificant. Formed out of a number of fishing villages on an estuary leading into Ise Bay, it had 56 berths for large ships and handled 398 ocean-going ships and 10,670,000 tons of cargo in 1973. By 1980, it is expected to more than double its handling capacity to 25 million tons.

Mikawa is a new port which opened only a few years ago. Though still quite small, it is scheduled to expand its handling capacity more than twentyfold by 1980. In 1973, it had 57 berths for large ships and handled 316 ocean-going ves-

sels and 3,450,000 tons of cargo, mostly iron and steel. By 1980, it will be handling no less than 66 million tons. Tsu and Matsuzaka, two small ports which will be merged into one, are scheduled for even more phenomenal growth. Matsuzaka already chosen for factory sites will be earmarked for urban-type industries; new oil-handling facilities will be banned; and green zones will be laid out. By 1980, however, these two ports are expected to handle 71 million tons of cargo, exporting mostly transport equipment and iron and steel.

The relentless expansion of these ports has not been without drawbacks. The deteriorating environmental con-

dition of the area has resulted in strong public protests. In response, the Ise Bay area grand port plan of 1970 has had to specify that the establishment of heavy chemical industries will be limited to those sites chosen for factory sites. Other sites will be earmarked for urban-type industries; new oil-handling facilities will be banned; and green zones will be laid out. By 1980, however, these two ports are expected to handle 71 million tons of cargo, exporting mostly transport equipment and iron and steel.

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JSHU: island of steel and ships

Plummer, the main steel and shipbuilding industry in the north-east of Japan, is already linked to Honshu by road and rail tunnels and by the recently opened Kanami Bridge. It is now awaiting the completion of a north-south trunk road across the island and the extension of the Shinkansen (bullet train) service to Fukuoka. These are to start next spring and will reduce the journey between Fukuoka and Tokyo from 32 hours to 6 hours 20 minutes.

Circumstances have changed since industry was introduced to the north-east of Japan, but the city of Kitakyushu remains the centre of production. And the core of its activity is the Yawata Works of the Nippon Steel Corporation.

The works comprise factories at Yawata, mentioned in the introduction to this article, and at Tobata, which have been built up since the Second World War. With a crude steel output of 3,369,000 tons in 1972, Nippon Steel is the world's biggest steel company and Yawata is the second largest of its kind.

Yawata has a long history, its equipment is not nearly so modern as that at Oita on the east coast of Kyushu, where Nippon Steel operates a system which dispenses with a blast furnace and depends entirely on continuous casting for semi-finished steels. However, the corporation is undertaking a large investment programme at Yawata to improve its efficiency.

Mass production of steel will be shifted to Tobata, which will eventually have three blast furnaces with a crude steel capacity of 10 million tons a year. Output from the two sections of the works in 1973 was 3,300,000 tons.

Yawata will concentrate on specialized products; the manufacture of steel sections will be expanded, and the building of a pipe mill under discussion. The entire plant is scheduled for completion in about four years' time.

Nippon Steel exports about a quarter of production from the Yawata Works, including galvanized sheets, rolled plate and hot and cold rolled coils. Nearly all this steel is shipped from its own wharves. The corporation believes that the works is well placed for the growing Chinese market as China is interested in the types of specialized steels produced at Yawata.

Fukuoka prefecture sent 8,162 tons worth of goods to China in 1972, of which steel took 3,156 tons, fertilizers 2,110 tons and chemicals 1,250 tons.

Last year Nippon Steel as a whole exported 9,400,000 tons of steel products, 44.8 per cent of which went to Asia and 24.4 per cent to the United States. Its production has not been much affected by the oil crisis as expected; an export target of 850,000 tons for December, 1973, fixed to take account of a possible shortage of bunker oil, was surpassed by 150,000 tons.

Despite rises in the cost of raw materials and wage increases of about 26 per cent

this year, Nippon Steel considers that prospects for sales overseas are good.

As the city of Kitakyushu was formed by merging separate towns, so the port of Kitakyushu came into being in 1964 by amalgamating the ports of Moji, Kokura and Futatabi. Its catchment area is Kyushu and Chugoku, the western part of Honshu Island. Moji specializes in foreign trade, Kokura in foreign trade and domestic traffic and Futatabi, which includes the wharves at Wakamatsu, Tobata and Yawata, is an industrial port.

Kitakyushu handled 82 million tons in 1972 and expects the figure to rise to about 130 million tons over the next few years. It is therefore spending large sums on expanding the ports and the industrial zones alongside them. Moji shipped exports worth 203,571 million yen in 1972. The year before it acquired a container terminal with 300 metres of wharf and a draught of 12 metres, the only facility of its kind in that part of Japan.

Of the smaller cities of Japan (those with under 500,000 inhabitants) Nagasaki is the best known to the outside world. This is partly because it was for over 200 years the only point of contact between the Japanese and foreigners and partly because it was one of the two places subjected to the atom bomb in 1945. It is also the scene of Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly*.

Despite its fame Nagasaki is remote from the main centres of population of industry in Japan. It is situated on the western tip of the country, about 670 miles southwest of Tokyo. The nearest airport at Omura is small and the rail journey from Fukuoka, though picturesque, is slow.

The town lies around a narrow inlet lined with wooded hills. It is an enclosed, attractive spot built on a human scale—a far cry from the sprawling conurbations of Kanto and Kansai.

It comes as a surprise, therefore, to find huge ships riding in its waters. The towering cranes and bulks seem out of place in such surroundings.

Nagasaki possesses the largest shipyard in a country which produced nearly half of the world's new shipping in 1972. For the past nine years Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has launched more tonnage there than any other shipyard. In 1964 the figure was 770,000 tons deadweight. This year it is expected to be 4,900,000 tons.

The main works are opposite Nagasaki port. They cover about 25,000 tons a month and can build vessels of up to 330,000 tons. However, the place goes to the Koyagi works, which are situated at the mouth of the inlet on what was once an island.

Koyagi has a building dock of more than 1,000 yards in length where ships of a million tons could be built. There is also a 400-metre repair dock capable of taking vessels of up to 500,000 tons.

Mitsubishi can turn out between eight and nine 250,000-tonners a year at Koyagi.

Koyagi Construction is by the famous blockbuilding method developed in Japan.

The middle part of the ship is assembled at one end of the dock while the stern section, containing the engines, propellers and accommodation, is built in a recess farther down. The mid-ship is then shifted by hydraulic jacks to the point where the stern can be moved sideways from the recess and joined to it.

This amalgam is then floated through a mid-dock gate to the lower end of the dock, where the bows are completed and most of the fitting out is done. This means that only sea trials and adjustments have to be carried out once the ship is launched and that work on a second ship can continue in the upper part of the dock once the first vessel has passed through the movable gate. Visiting the yard one is surprised by the ingenuity shown in assembling these leviathans.

Ten ships of 400,000 tons each are on order at Koyagi, of which seven are for foreign clients. Construction of the first is scheduled to begin at the end of this year. The value of contracts on hand at the Mitsubishi yard in Nagasaki is 693,000 million yen (\$1,066m).

In 1973 the yard's exports were worth 90,000 million yen (\$138m), or 60 per cent of production. This year, because of poor domestic demand, they are expected to come to 130,000 million yen, or 90 per cent of production.

Despite its achievement, Japanese shipping is facing difficulties. First there is uncertainty about future demand for ships in the light of the current energy shortage. The flow of orders to Nagasaki dried up last November and a spokesman for Mitsubishi was unable to predict when it might pick up again.

Then there are rising production costs. Wages at Nagasaki have increased by an average of 15 per cent over the past few years. In 1974 alone they rose by 25.5 per cent. Mitsubishi feels it still has the edge over its main foreign competitors but realizes that at this rate its workers will soon be earning more than their counterparts in Europe. One of its chief rivals in four to five years will be South Korea, where labour is cheaper than in Japan and a large investment programme is under way.

More than half the value of shipping launched by Mitsubishi last year came from Nagasaki so it is hardly surprising that the yard dominates the local economy. Exports from Nagasaki port in 1973 amounted to 110,692 million yen (\$170m), of which new vessels accounted for 98,494 million yen.

The preponderance of shipbuilding in the area shows every sign of increasing. Hirachi Zosen, which already has a new yard at Ariake in neighbouring Kumamoto prefecture, plans to set up repair facilities for giant tankers at Shimabara, while Osaka Shipbuilding, Sumitomo Shipbuilding and the Sumitomo Trading Company are moving into Sakai near Osaka with facilities for building 400,000-tonners.

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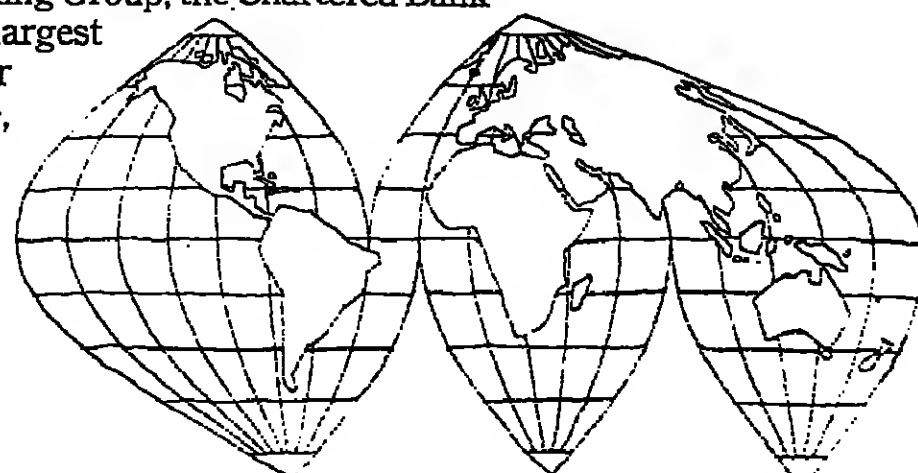
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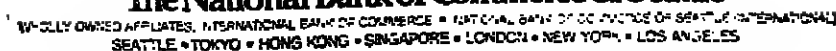
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RAC GETS IT WRONG

British ears Mr. French in Luxembourg seemed to be saying something that was not true, as Mr. Callaghan had been at some pains to make clear. But this error does at least give some grounds for hope that his statements were based on a misunderstanding, whether willful or otherwise. If France is taking her stand on the Treaties, and Britain is seeking a solution within the terms of the Treaties, then the prospects of a successful renegotiation may not be so remote as M. Chirac suggested. This was at least hinted by M. Sauvagnargues when he told the cabinet meeting that "any solution to problems of British membership must be under the existing texts".

Probably M. Chirac's harsh tone was motivated by two unvoiced considerations. The first was the thought that in the coming renegotiation French interests would have to be defended, and that therefore as strong as possible an initial bargaining position should be taken up. If this is right it is actually encouraging inasmuch as it implies that France takes the prospect of renegotiation seriously.

The second was the context in which he was speaking: a policy statement to be followed by a vote of confidence, in which the 180 votes of the Gaullist parliamentary group will be decisive. Those votes are an essential part of President Giscard d'Estaing's "new presidential majority", but they cannot absolutely be taken for granted. Many Gaullists regard both President and Prime Minister as little better than traitors to the Gaullist cause. Their proclaimed attitude to the new government (echoing M.

Giscard d'Estaing's "Yes But...") to General de Gaulle in 1967 is "Yes, but...". They have not been much placated by the composition of M. Chirac's government, in which their party has only five members (including M. Chirac himself), while four posts have gone to their arch-enemies, the Reformists.

To reassure the disgruntled Gaullists was therefore M. Chirac's most immediate task. He sought to do so by laying considerable emphasis on France's national independence, and the virtues of "active and friendly cooperation with the United States". He also sought to do it by echoing the themes of M. Chaban-Delmas's inaugural speech as Prime Minister five years ago: the need to reform "a society still caught up in rigid stratifications censored by caste spirit", and the weight of bureaucracy, and the need for cooperation "between all the actors of economic and social life". These are themes which it will be hard for M. Chaban-Delmas's disappointed supporters to disagree with today. No doubt the same consideration helped to add firmness to M. Chirac's remarks about possible concessions to Britain.

Of course those remarks represent a facet of French policy which it would be wrong to neglect, especially as a similar firmness was shown by M. Sauvagnargues in his speech to the Council of Ministers. Yet it must be significant that after making that speech, and after telephoning to the Elysée, M. Sauvagnargues did not oppose the referral of Mr. Callaghan's proposals to the European Commission.

ENGINEERING FOR CHILDREN

The Department of circular, warning tools that their pupils may be staying aloof from the reorganization. Inter London Education has set about a on the forty or so voluntary grammar area. On Tuesday it presiding to submit end of the year for. As they are dependent on the sub-pays for nearly all costs, most of the acquisition, although considering reestablishing schools and some of their feet in the change of government.

London parents are an access of relief that the end of selection. It is no longer even that comprehension in itself markedly quality of opportunity schoolchildren, even in principle demands selective schools, prevented from carrying the cleverest. Parents copied with quite onceras, to which the

controversy over selection is of limited relevance. If it is too simple to allege that there is a direct causal link between the spread of the comprehensive school in London and the simultaneous spread of indiscipline, truancy and vandalism, there is at least as much truth in that association as there is in Mr. Ashley Bramall's claim on Tuesday that the end of selection would bring a beneficial "total transformation" to the comprehensive.

It is probably true that the pupils that London's state schools have to cope with are on average less able than those on average in the independent schools. But the less able are more disgruntled, usually, and defiant. Partly this is because the area's private schools and numerous surviving grammar schools do take many of the most able. But unless the comprehensives can replace them can offer a reasonably comparable standard of schooling, then the abolition of grammar schools is more likely to feed the private sector and accelerate the flight of the middle classes from inner London than to fill the big schools with brighter, keener pupils, as Mr. Bramall implies.

The truth is that London comprehensives are very widely mis-

Concorde as a competitor

From Sir William Hildred
Sir, The accidental confrontation of view expressed on conspicuous pages of *The Times* (June 4) by Bernard Levin and Sir Peter Masefield on the subject of Concorde demands that anyone even on the sidelines should stand up and be counted. I admire both these gentlemen. I also admire Sir George Edwards, OM, who built the aeroplane in conjunction with a tremendous French team and with personnel supremely skilled at the growing point of technology in aviation.

With some knowledge also of the hundred-odd presidents of the airlines in the International Air Transport Association I can testify to their intense spirit of competitiveness. I am a member of the *Deary* when Juan Trippe of Pan American Airways announced at an annual general meeting that he had ordered 35 jets and how many of them scraped the barrel to follow suit.

I am also aware of the Russian SST, this country holds the lead in technical inventiveness and perseverance. And once the first Concorde carries passengers to Australia in a matter of hours, the rest of the leading airlines will follow on.

I cannot think Bernard Levin is right in saying it will require hundreds of millions of further moneys to establish Concorde as a suitable competitor for the rest of the world. But even if it did the money would go into the pockets of the most highly skilled workers in the country, and that is not an unworthy object.

Yours faithfully,
W. P. HILDRED,
Spencer House,
Surrey.
June 4.

From Mr Charles Davy
Sir, Concorde's fuel consumption is said to be about twice that of a subsonic aircraft of similar capacity. Should we tolerate such an extravagant use of an irreplaceable energy source for a commercial success achieved by Concorde will not compensate for this cost, but will multiply it.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES DAVY,
Priory Bank, Forest Row, Sussex.
June 4.

From Mr Edward Manners
Sir, In this age of inflation imagine how favourable the cost of a Concorde purchased now will be with 50 years ago with the setting up of a Protestant enclave in the six North Eastern counties to offset de Valera's Catholic Socialist Republic in the South.

One may or may not like Ian Paisley's brand of Protestantism. That is not the point. The unimpeachable fact is that he speaks for the majority feeling in the Six Counties and never in a million light years will he, William Craig and/or the Rev Martin Smyth's Orange Order see the "loyalist" Presbyterian state quo changed.

Britain's mistakes were indeed many. However, no successive British Ministers could have done more to learn, assist and advise than James Callaghan and William Whitelaw, in the immediate past.

The fact ought not to be faced. The Six Counties must become an independent State, fully self-governing. Britain should begin a phased withdrawal as soon as possible and set a final time limit. Negotiations could, in the interim, begin between the powers-that-be in the Six Counties and the Dublin Government for a possible re-drawing of the boundaries—Derry, as William Craig has already said, might go into the Republic—and the resettlement of Catholic families who do not wish to live under the Protestant Ulster "Red Hand" in the South.

The Briton of today is different from his predecessor of half a century ago. In those days, and indeed up until 10 years ago, it would have been unthinkable to get out of the "Empire" and "Britain" to be torn asunder from the metropolitan mainland. This sentiment no longer applies. The common view prevailing seems to me to be that Ulster's problems can only be sorted out by Ulstermen and that most people have the mainland could not accede to the rigid Protestant ascendancy and its total inflexibility that any pacification of the "loyalist" majority would mean, inside the United Kingdom context.

It is by no means "obvious" that a civil war would follow a British withdrawal just as it is in many ways a

From Mr A. W. F. Edwards
Sir, But the Viscount does not make a bad thing out of nothing.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. F. EDWARDS,
Gonville and Caius College,
Cambridge.
June 4.

Pandas for the Zoo
From Professor Lord Zuckerman, OM, FRS
Sir, While the Zoological Society of London is most grateful to Lord Chalfont for the messages which he conveyed from the society to the Chinese Zoo authorities when in Peking as a member of the Parliamentary Delegation in 1972 (*The Times* Daily, June 4), I know him far too well to realize that he would be the first to recognize that the credit for securing the magnificent gift of a pair of pandas for the British people should go to the man who took the definitive step, and to whom the gift was offered, Mr. Edward Heath.

The history of the Zoological Society's exchanges with Peking goes back a long way, and some of them provided our diplomatic representatives, at a period when our relations were not as cordial as they now are, with a welcome relaxation from their other labours through our long-standing contacts with the Academia Sinica, the Chinese political authorities were also aware of our wish to return to their country breeding pairs of Peking deer. These were in fact transported to Peking on the eve of the visit Mr. Heath was due to pay last January, and which he had kindly undertaken to present formally to the Chinese Government.

The council of the society intends to take all possible measures for the proper housing of the pandas in the hope that they will become a breeding pair. We can assure the Chinese Government, to whom our best thanks are due, that we shall use our long experience of these animals to this end. On behalf of the society I would also like to take this opportunity of expressing our deep thanks to Mr. Heath.

Yours faithfully,
S. ZUCKERMAN, Secretary,
The Zoological Society of London,
Regent's Park, NW1.

Laying a wreath
From Mr W. R. J. Pullen
Sir, On one particular point in his letter today (May 30) Mr. Eric Supton has been misinformed, and it may be helpful to state what the wreath-laying at Lord Cockerne's grave in Westminster Abbey.

By a unanimous corporate decision of the Dean and Chapter, on February 12, confirmed on February 26, it was agreed that in the circumstances there could be no official participation by them in the wreath-laying ceremony on May 21 this year. But there was not then, nor has there been since, any question of forbidding any individuals or groups to lay wreaths.

The Chieftain Ambassador was, in fact, subsequently invited to lay a wreath if he wished, but preferred not to do so. Four wreaths were laid by various groups on the day in question.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. J. PULLEN,
Chapter Clerk and Receiver General,
The Chapter Office,
Dean's Yard,
Westminster Abbey, SW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Legal dilemma of an unknown tax

From Mr C. G. Prestige

Sir, Your leading article "The Effects of an Unknown Tax" (June 4) is timely. Solicitors, whose duty it is to advise members of the public on a large variety of matters—often matters which can have no connection with gifts or wealth within the ordinary meaning of those terms—are finding it increasingly difficult to know what advice to give to their clients.

The problem is not confined to the proposed gift tax. For example, on December 17, 1973, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Government proposed to introduce legislation to alter the basis on which tax is charged on the disposal of land with development value. As in the levels of income tax, stamp duty or estate duty, but in some respects the release was vague: paragraph 19, for example, referred to "special provisions" (unspecified) "for certain interests in trusts". How is one to advise in the face of such imprecision?

When the Finance Bill was at length published at the end of April 1974, it was the view of many that the effect of clause 32 would be considerably wider than could reasonably be guessed from the press release of December 1973: new, less the provisions now proposed are to apply retrospectively "to any disposal of any interest in land which is made after 17th December 1973".

The problem of what advice to give in consequence of the "ordinary" transactions grows daily. The problem is far more reaching than the example you, Sir, instanced of some lawyers being reluctant to allow a husband to put the family house into joint ownership.

What advice does one give to a client contemplating taking out additional life assurance: will that be an asset liable to the wealth tax? and if so, at what rate? What advice does one give if it is desired to use capital in a family trust to pay debts for the Financial Secretary to the Treasury said in Parliament on March 28 (*Hansard*, column 758) that the gift tax will apply "at progressive rates" (the rates themselves being unspecified) "on all capital taken out of a settlement"?

Sale of church treasures

From the Registrar of the Province of Canterbury
Sir, On May 21 you published a letter from the President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and also other gentlemen distinguished in the world of museums, attacking the whole basis of the system under which the Ecclesiastical Courts control and protect churches and their contents through the faculty jurisdiction. The General Synod has full power to legislate on this subject and will no doubt do so if any change is needed: short of that, procedural changes can be made by the Rule Committee under the Faculty Jurisdiction Measure 1964.

But the major premise of the letter is incorrect. The writers say that since the decision of the Court of Arches in the Tredington case in 1970 "an increasing amount of parish plate has been coming into the market place. This is not true. The statistics kept by the Council for Places of Worship show that in the 20 years 1948 to 1967 inclusive, twenty-one faculties were granted for sales in such cases; in each of the years 1968 and 1969 there were four; in 1963 three; in 1965 two; and in all the others either one or none. There was a sharp increase after that: five in 1968, six in 1969 and eight in 1970.

The Tredington judgment was delivered only at the end of 1970, on October 28, and it was not reported in the Weekly Law Reports until the spring of 1971. Thus its effect was only felt in April 1971. In that year four faculties were granted; in 1972 there were two; in 1973 there were two; and so far there has been one in 1974. The Tredington judgment, far from opening the gates to indiscriminate sales of parish plate, has laid down, with the authority of the appellate court, rules which make it very difficult to sell parish plate at all unless there is some compelling reason to do so, usually the urgent need to repair a church.

Again, the writers of the letter describe the Chancellor of a Diocese, the judge of its Consistory Court, as "a single individual with almost despotic powers". The Chancellor is a Queen's Judge, and like all other judges he is bound by precedent and by the rules of his court. Almost all civil cases in the secular courts of England are tried by a single judge; all Chancery cases, all cases in the Family Division, nearly all those in the Queen's Bench Division, and all those in the County Courts are thus handled. Many of these cases (eg. concerning custody of children) the single judge is required to exercise a judicial discretion, just as the Chancellor exercises a judicial discretion in authorizing the sale of parish plate.

But it is a gross misstatement that the secular judges sit in lone "almost despotic powers". Why then should the ecclesiastical judges, performing similar duties under similar conditions, be thus stigmatized? Further, the Chancellor is a judge of first instance; thus all his decisions are subject to an appeal to the Court of the Province. Two appeals in cases about church plate have in fact been allowed by the Court of Arches in the last four years.

No human arrangements are perfect, and there may well be a case for considering whether, on rare occasions when church treasures are to be sold under the Tredington rules, the museums of this country should be given an opportunity to bid for them, or possibly even in some circumstances the chance to preempt them at the full market price but without an auction. This is a technical matter which the Rule Committee could properly be asked to consider.

But to call, as the writers of the letter do, for the total replacement of the faculty jurisdiction (in which the sale of church plate is only a very small part of the work) by some new system of public auction is surely too sweeping. And it is also a pity that the distinguished writers have made the major errors to which I have ventured to call your attention.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. CAREY, Registrar,
Province of Canterbury,
1 The Sanctuary,
Westminster, SW1.
June 4.

Ulster: re-drawing the boundaries

From Mr Brian O'Hanlon
Sir, The tragedy of Northern Ireland should not surprise anyone. The seeds of today's holocaust were sown 50 years ago with the setting up of a Protestant enclave in the six North Eastern counties to offset de Valera's Catholic Socialist Republic in the South.

One may or may not like Ian Paisley's brand of Protestantism. That is not the point. The unimpeachable fact is that he speaks for the majority feeling in the Six Counties and never in a million light years will he, William Craig and/or the Rev Martin Smyth's Orange Order see the "loyalist" Presbyterian state quo changed.

Britain's mistakes were indeed many. However, no successive British Ministers could have done more to learn, assist and advise than James Callaghan and William Whitelaw, in the immediate past.

The fact ought not to be faced. The Six Counties must become an independent State, fully self-governing. Britain should begin a phased withdrawal as soon as possible and set a final time limit. Negotiations could, in the interim, begin between the powers-that-be in the Six Counties and the Dublin Government for a possible re-drawing of the boundaries—Derry, as William Craig has already said, might go into the Republic—and the resettlement of Catholic families who do not wish to live under the Protestant Ulster "Red Hand" in the South.

The Briton of today is different from his predecessor of half a century ago. In those days, and indeed up until 10 years ago, it would have been unthinkable to get out of the "Empire" and "Britain" to be torn asunder from the metropolitan mainland. This sentiment no longer applies. The common view prevailing seems to me to be that Ulster's problems can only be sorted out by Ulstermen and that most people have the mainland could not accede to the rigid Protestant ascendancy and its total inflexibility that any pacification of the "loyalist" majority would mean, inside the United Kingdom context.

It is by no means "obvious" that a civil war would follow a British withdrawal just as it is in many ways a

nonsense to talk about the "reunification" of Ireland. The Ulster Workers Committee have recently demonstrated just how effective the majority in the Six Counties can be when they coordinate their resources.

Indeed, the Ulsterman is perhaps the most resourceful and diligent creature on these islands. Ireland has always been united in so many ways, in commerce, industry and sport, that its many facets of unity have been ignored due to the obviously over-riding political difference.

Let us, Sir, stop shillyshallying about withdrawing troops, or not withdrawing them. The debate should be centred around an independent Protestant pocket state and in everyone's interests, not least the hard pressed British taxpayer, it should begin at once.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN O'HANLON,
1 Kensington Mansions,
Trehov Road, SW5.
June 4.

From Mr S. G. Banks
Sir, The decision of the Home Secretary to refuse the transfer of the Price sisters to an Ulster prison is both strange and regrettable. Strange in that Mr. Jenkins has previously been noted for his humanitarian views—he was not an ardent campaigner for the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau prison? Regrettable in that nothing can be achieved by allowing these two young women to kill themselves—but by allowing them to save themselves he will quite possibly save many (who know how many innocent lives). It is almost predictable that the mindless assassins on both sides in Ireland will in turn take revenge should these women die.

Let Mr. Jenkins ponder well the words of Shakespeare: "The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath: it is twice blest, it hleases him that gives, and him that takes."

Yours faithfully,
S. G. BANKS,
63 Orchard Place,
Herrington, Evesham,
Worcestershire.
June 4.

listening, and they have no business to be in a university if they try. — Yours sincerely,
J. BLACK,
Stratham Court,
Rennes Drive,
Exeter.
June 4.

Freedom to listen
From Professor J. Black
Sir, May I comment on the freedom of speech? The current discussion is neglecting the equally important freedom to listen.

If I speak, what I say may well in some people's opinion be trivial, ill-informed or antisocial. I need no licence to exercise my freedom to say it; this can be done in the privacy of my own bathroom. Suppose, however, that some individual or society actually wants to hear me.

They need not be assumed to agree with what I say, or even what they expect me to say. They may wish to confirm for themselves that anybody could be so stupid as to make the statements press reports have ascribed to me. They may want to hear me for themselves before finally deciding there is no merit in my case. They may hope by discussion to convince me of the error of my views. They may merely hope for entertainment.

Whatever their reasons for wanting to hear me, if they are not allowed to their freedom is being curtailed as well as mine. It is surely the duty of university authorities to ensure that any of their staff or students who want to listen to any speaker whose utterances are not actually illegal should be allowed to hear them in peace. This is not for the sake of the speaker, whose views will usually get vast free publicity from being shouted down when they would have passed with our notice if heard. It is to protect the freedom of the would-be audience.

Anybody who does not like my views can safeguard their purity by staying away when I speak. They have no right to stop others from

Arabs in Jerusalem
From Mr Jamal Nasir
Sir, Mr. Teddy Kolk's views on Jerusalem, as reported by your correspondent in your issue of May 31, are not only sad but insulting, as well as disappointing, and completely out of place at this particular time.

Mr. Kolk and the rest of the Israeli leaders should know by now that the millions of Arabs and Muslims will never rest until Arab Jerusalem, which had always been in Arab hands prior to 1967, is returned to them. There can be no lasting peace in the Middle East unless Israel, first and foremost, withdraws from Arab Jerusalem. Mr. Kolk, without the slightest hesitation, goes on to say "the Arabs in Jerusalem had everything except the right to be their own masters".

Suffice it to say that the right to be masters in one's own country is, to the Arabs and to millions of men and women throughout the world, more important than life itself. For Mr. Kolk to say that the Arabs in Jerusalem were occupied by "the Bedu from Jordan" is a most ridiculous statement.

Yours faithfully,
JAMAL NASIR, Former Minister of Justice of Jordan,
2 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

A lesser St James
From the Reverend Bruce Kennick
Sir, The theological significance of Westminster's great sign change from "Saint James's Square" to "St. James's Square" (*Letters*, June 4) could be that "St." can stand for saint or street, or both.

A boy threw a brick through a church's stained glass window, clipping out the "e" from the word "Higher". The congregation was then faced with the question: theological call to give "Gloria to God in the High Church".

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE KENICK,
115 Brighthelm Crescent, W11.

Control of pollution

From Mr Charles Simeons
Sir, During my time in Parliament the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act was passed in response to immense emotion and public clamour. Although this did nothing to provide a means of disposal for toxic waste, it did much to record what was going on in particular areas. Firms had to report the movement of waste.

The Control of Pollution Bill appears to allow this reporting procedure to lapse. While it may please industry which will be relieved of a chore, and delight the villains, it must be a highly retrograde step.

At a time when emphasis should be concentrated upon prevention, one of the best means of reminding management just what is being dumped will have gone. Councils which are disposal authorities will have to carry out their own surveys which must add considerably to the cost.

I hope there will be second thoughts before such a valuable means of collection of information is jettisoned—dare one say it—at a stroke!

Yours, etc,
CHARLES SIMEONS,
21 Ludlow Avenue,
Luton,
Bedfordshire.

inspectorate
From Mr L. Abernethy
Sir, As suggested in your article (May 28) "Need for an inspectorate", that senior most likely to be the aim some inkling of position in their authority view, as a former chief is their duty to speak up question of corruption or comes to their notice concerns a member of the a fellow official. I am I think would do so.

could not be dismissed without the consent of the appropriate government department. Over the years successive legislative enactments have eroded this protection. Any reluctance to voice justifiable suspicion ought to be removed if all heads of major local authority departments were to be protected in this way.

A senior person in authority to whom an official can confide is already available. Local authorities are required to appoint either the District Auditor (a Government Official) or a suitably qualified firm of professional accountants to audit and

examine their accounts and procedures. These auditors are completely independent, and are armed with wide powers which they can, if appropriate, be asked to use.

This existing safeguard, accompanied by greater security of tenure for chief officials, should be all that is necessary to deal with what the Redcliffe-Maud Committee rightly found to be the infrequent instances of corruption in local government.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. ABERNETHY,
National Close,
Eastbourne,
Sussex.

Copies of the full Interim Report, the last Annual Report and a descriptive booklet may be obtained from the Company's Secretariat:-

P.O. BOX 973, ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

Ironing out the Code anomalies

med version of the City up the revolutionary it that its 11-month period might have led. But the City Work- ing has succeeded in its ask of formulating a logical approach to ry and partial bids and al consistency of the the greater as a result, heart of the amend- the concept that these levels of sharehold- per cent of the voting were few constraints the sensitive area 30 and 50 per cent, is reasonable in regard sider as more than just investor; and majority

established that for the purpose of y bids under the new it made sense to apply a structure to partial ously there are some as who would have the status quo under edition of the Code pressed blanket dis- for all partial bids. But body of City opinion that such bids are eral to uncontrolled arched and at best a means by which com- increase their inter- e without merging, bargo on further pur- 12 months after a id has succeeded or a id has lapsed may be observers as harsh, obviously wrong that a holder should be y control of a com- the cheap as a rule d has lapsed (as in un Engineering case) nly alternative to the would have been to urther facility bids, a further purchas- an unjustifiable ma- a the patience of the apay, seller structure could sense if the Code set ear definition of "concert" in order tioners could tell for ose shares would be account in deciding e various thresholds reached. The gener- provided "sees" and the accompanying who are prima facie arded as "concert hile arguably cap- itions, is a sound, in given the Panel's inforce it with spec- in specific cases, wing the grip on urties" the authors of e have felt able to e grip slightly on. This broader case now be subject to y constraints as in mially, the new 22- e on post-bid con- been partially offset elaxations of some ealing, restrictions, ealings by the bidder ocials has been re- a ban on purchases or and anyone acting with him.

the choice of a 30- ehold is in the last arbitrary one, just- the fact that it was chosen for the pur- ing effective con- Rules 10 and 34 of e. Figures such as 35 per cent could uduced instead (al- common consent, the figure in the Rule is high for general y. What is import- e concept of effec- now applies through e Artificial consid- eort which made a the old Rule 34 dur- Gregory's dur- es saga have been

per matters how a given size was ill that matters is, h how large it is. The situation in which one raise his stake from cent without having a 31 per cent and a bid can never arise which relief much



Lord Incheape, chairman of P.O., expecting a very substantial improvement this year

Robeco Bullish about Wall Street

As an exercise in timing, the buying out by Robeco in February of Unilever, a fund invested in American stocks, could hardly have been better. Considering the problems now besetting the power utilities, for all that, the key to Robeco's current investment philosophy remains a fundamental bullishness about American markets. At the beginning of last year, the United States accounted for some 37 per cent of Robeco's portfolio but by August the percentage had dropped to 25 and the fund as a whole was becoming more diversified. By the year end, however, it was moving back into the United States which then took up 28 per cent of the total portfolio, and this year, although the overall percentage remains about the same, it has again been a buyer of American stocks. The approach, although the asset value of the fund has been broadly based with food, retailing and chemical stocks being bought as well as oil majors like Exxon and Continental Oil.

Not, perhaps, a policy to have produced a more tangible reward in the Japanese market. At the end of 1972, the fund had a 18% share on May 1 represented a fall of only 5 per cent in the first four months of this year. But there has clearly been much to be said for the unities liquidation and the sell-off in the Japanese market. The fund's return accounting for 17% per cent of the fund or some £1.70m at the beginning of 1973, progressive profit-taking has brought the Japanese holding down to 12% per cent with a worth of £1.46m. The rest, the European portfolio has seen little change so far this year.

Which only leaves to be filled the gap created by the departure of Unilever. With Robeco going for growth and its younger sister, Robeco, but more aggressive tack there is no obvious vehicle in the group for the growing band of income-seeking investors. Robeco may soon have something to say about that, however.

P&O Beating best expectations

P & O's profits for the six months March 31 are playing way ahead of most stock market forecasts. But, behind a rise of 8p to 118p in the share price, after an initial run up to 124p, lies considerable uncertainty about what to make of the storm clouds now gathering over shipping.

What took the market by surprise was the extent of the follow-through in the opening half of this year of the boom conditions P & O experienced in the second six months of 1972. That produced a pre-tax profit of £21m, with the benefit of

some good charters fixed before the downturn in the tanker market also showing up in the latest figures.

So, in spite of the passenger business feeling the pinch of sharply higher fuel costs, P & O's operating profits in the half year to end-March jumped from £10m to £19.7m. Which included a full six months from Anglo-Nordic and a strong performance from OCL up from £3.4m to £11.4m. P & O took interest charges of 7.7m against £4m in its stride to more than double its profits. Now it is talking of second half profits some what lower than the first six months but expects a "very substantial improvement" for the year over the £24m of 1972-73. This, assuming a maintained second six months, points to £47m for the current 12 months and a p/e ratio, were profits to be fully taxed, of around 7.

So much for this year with the dry cargo market remaining firm as the passenger division suffers from increased fuel costs, though bunker prices have largely stabilised and supply is no longer a problem. As for Boris, the six months trading it will contribute this year is negligible in the context of the whole group.

But that still leaves the doubts about world trade and shipping in the next few years and we have probably already seen the tail-end of the assured bulk carriers boom.

Even so, there is a cash flow of perhaps £30m a year and properties worth, say, £80m, which is relevant against a capitalisation of £167m. And the speculative interest is still provided by Mr Reksien, Jessel and Hambros, with 20 per cent of the equity between them. Add in P & O's North Sea interest and the prospect of a share in dividend, restricting the yield of 5.3 per cent, and it is easy enough to make out a case for holding on to the shares.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalisation £167m
Gross revenue £139m (£107m)
Pre-tax profits £26.3m (£12.8m)
Dividend gross 3.3p (2.5p)

Associated Paper Working at capacity

Associated Paper Mills' 58 per cent increase in interim profits, on the back of a 20 per cent sales rise, reflects both capacity working in the papermaking division, and the success of the group reorganization.

The point about this reorganization, of course, is that it has taken APM into more specialized activities, and ones which are more sheltered from the cyclic fluctuations of papermaking in general.

So, the expectation might now reasonably be for profitability to remain good during the remainder of this year—forward orders largely take care of that—beyond. The argument is in favour of the shares at 344p is thus justifiable for the medium as well as the short term.

APM is now virtually free from competition with low cost Scandinavian producers and much more concentrated to the extent of 70 per cent of profits on converting paper into corrugated board and aluminium foil. Most of the remaining profits contribution came from special- ized papers.

An additional point in its favour in the present economic climate is that the balance sheet looked much cleaner at the end of last year with a virtual halving of the borrowing figures, after taking into account the issue of £14m of convertible loan stock.

The shares at 344p—where they have remained for the past month despite the overall fall in the market—sell at 43 times fully taxed, latest 12 months earnings and the implied yield is 8.3 per cent. That is not a demanding rating at this stage.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalisation £22.5m
Sales £10.9m (£9.0m)
Pre-tax profits £0.796m (£0.50m)
Dividend gross 1.343p (1.25p)

Two years have elapsed since Volvo shook the international motor industry by announcing plans to build a car assembly plant without an assembly track. Since January the Kalmar pioneering project has been producing cars and for months past motor executives from all over the world have been visiting the little seaport town in southern Sweden.

They make their pilgrimage to find the answer to one question: "How much more will it cost us to produce a car by group assembly methods than by use of traditional moving tracks?"

But Mr Pehr Gyllenhammar, Volvo's outspoken young president, insists that his visitors start with the wrong question. They should be asking: "Can we afford not to build cars by a method which is more acceptable to our workers than the confines of an assembly track?"

Most motor manufacturers have failed to admit that the Kalmar project could be the forerunner of a new generation of car plants which will result from growing pressure for

better working conditions. But they add in some haste: "We pray that we are not the first to have to build a major car plant without an assembly track. That would give our competitors an advantage we could ill afford. It is not the future we would have to follow but meanwhile they would have taken some of our markets and learnt from our mistakes."

At Kalmar this week I met and talked to Signor Umberto Agnelli, managing director of Fiat. Unlike other motor executives, he does not accept that this is a Swedish solution to a Swedish problem—how do you keep the world's most educated labour force content with mental assembly track work when Swedish workers can stay at home and receive as much in state payment as they do in wages?

Signor Agnelli is also the first of the industry's senior statesmen to put a cost figure on group assembly. He told me Volvo's problems now could be the problems of the car industry everywhere in the future. But to some extent Volvo are

fortunate because, in world terms, they produce a relatively small number of expensive cars. They are better placed to carry a cost increase.

Fiat have recently had to cancel two investments in southern Italy to build new plants because of economic and other problems. These plants would have contained some elements of Kalmar and we have been advised that production costs would have been between 3 and 4 per cent higher than by traditional methods. That may be an acceptable increase for someone building a small number of large cars, but it is serious for a mass producer of cars like Fiat.

So why then Fiat prepared to carry such an additional burden? Signor Agnelli shrugged his shoulders. "One must accept circumstances", he said.

The circumstances to which he was referring have spelled out by other Italian motor executives. They amount to this: The southern Italian believes that a few days away from the assembly track are a necessary and regular safety valve. As one Turin manager

now working in the Naples area put it: "You cannot motivate southerners with money only. When they have full bellies and their families are cared for, they want a bottle of wine and somewhere to sleep to the shade."

At Kalmar the 400 Swedish workers—there will be 600 in a few months' time producing 30,000 cars a year—get working and rest facilities which, while they may not coincide with Neapolitan tastes, do at least break with the mind-bonding, regimented frustration of keeping pace with a mechanical caterpillar.

The track at Kalmar is replaced by battery-driven platforms which carry the emerging car from one group of workers to another. This platform and its immense versatility are the key to the whole concept. It has been patented by Volvo in 28 countries.

Other motor firms are believed to be negotiating licence agreements to build similar platforms. They can be controlled by electrical impulses from lines laid under the floor or by individual hand-held control units. Volvo will not reveal the

cost of these platforms. Mr Gyllenhammar admits that they are more expensive than continuous tracks but hints that perhaps the Kalmar platforms are too complicated and that modified versions are on the way which will be much more competitively priced.

He adds: "To any event the platform gives manufacturers the ability to do something which is just not possible with a conveyor belt. You can change the entire assembly layout in a very short time and that saves real money. It gives manufacturers a degree of flexibility they never had before."

In his forthright way he admits that less than six months after production began Kalmar is already outdated—a statement which spotlights the extent to which such pioneering ventures can become a costly gamble.

Mr Gyllenhammar insists: "Kalmar is not a showpiece. It is a workplace. We will not try to copy it in the future because we have learnt as we go along. We have already drawn from our experiences there."

Clifford Webb

Should car men follow Volvo's lead?

Tim Congdon discusses the lessons to be learned

What went wrong with Maplin

THE THIRD LONDON AIRPORT—COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS (£ million discounted to 1982)

	Cablington	Foulness	Northfleet	Thurleigh
Airport construction	303	335	300	283
Airport services	127	104	121	111
Agriculture	8	11	15	10
Airspace				
movement costs	1,899	1,906	1,934	1,929
User costs	2,903	3,124	2,949	2,942
Road and rail capital	39	87	52	41
Noise	73	44	49	105
Other costs	23	18	72	16
Total costs	5,433	5,630	5,570	5,521
Aggregate of inter-site differences	0	187	137	88

Source: Roskill Commission Report, Appendix 20.

How did this happen? What alternative sequence of questions should it have asked and what changes in decision-making machinery are implied?

The first mistake was to accept the "need for a third airport" rather uncritically. The analysis behind Mr Crossland's initial decision was frail and should have been reconsidered. More importantly, the question should not have been, "Is there a need for a third airport?" but "Is there a better use for the resources that would have been devoted to its construction?"

The basic framework of the analysis was crude. In the 1960s air traffic had been growing at a particular rate. It was assumed that this rate would continue into the 1970s and that forecasts could be made about the level of traffic in the early 1980s. With the runway capacity available at Heathrow and Gatwick in the late 1960s it was apparent that there would be an acute shortage in about 15 years and that "congestion costs" would mount steadily. A third airport would be necessary.

The first flaw here was the method of forecasting future levels of traffic. It was based on an extrapolation of past trends, without an explanation of why these trends had been found. In particular, the new concept of package-tour travel had caused a rapid growth rate of air travel in the 1960s and it is not clear that this will continue.

But there were other misapprehensions. Although there might be a shortage of runway capacity by the 1980s it does not follow that a new airport has to be constructed. It might be cheaper and less risky to add more runways to existing airports—obvious possibility.

This point is made tellingly by Christopher Foster in his contribution to the IEA pamphlet. He says that it was "nonsense" for the Conservative Government to pretend that a two-runway airport at Maplin would be less expensive than the addition of two runways at Heathrow.

The reason for this is that substantial reclamation costs would have to be incurred on

ties. The politicians' job is to weigh the interests of those who will lose against the interests of those who will gain.

In Maplin's case there were two important value judgments involved. The first was that the numbers affected by siting the airport at Cablington would be considerably greater than those affected by siting it in south Essex. Although the majority of the community at east, those travelling by air frequently—would benefit by having it at Cablington, what really mattered in the end was the clamour of a large minority in the neighbouring area compared to the weaker opposition of a smaller minority near Foulness.

The second value judgement was better concealed. The members of the air-travelling public are, on average, much better off than members of the public as a whole. By allocating Government funds to a highly expensive—and, arguably, unnecessary—airport complex the distribution of social benefits would be affected in favour of the rich and the corporate sector.

This point may not have entered consciously into the Government's calculations and it was not mentioned in the Roskill Report. But it clearly does affect the case.

The second step was, then, understandable. The choice of a site in south Essex reflected the strength of feeling against

an inland site. But it again highlighted the difficulty of determining cost calculations from political judgments.

The third step, of expanding the Maplin concept, was a piece of bravado which now seems likely to cause the cancellation of the project. It crystallized opposition; it lacked any justification in terms of social costs and benefits; and it involved expenditures which seemed stable even in relation to national product.

It would be easy to conclude from the Maplin episode that some fundamental reform of governmental machinery is required. Part of the problem was that decisions about need were formulated in government departments which did not have to worry over decisions about the expense. This divorce of the two crucial functions is not found either in private companies or in nationalized concerns like the British Airports Authority.

This might appear to justify returning as many decisions as possible to bodies which have to make commercial rather than political judgments. This is certainly the theme running through the IEA's pamphlet. But others might reasonably say that it is not political processes, but the particular politicians responsible for the Maplin decision, which were at fault. At times they do seem to have lost a sense of proportion.

THE RUBBER REGENERATING COMPANY LIMITED

The following are points from the Report of the Directors for the period of 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1973.

Profit for the period after tax and interest amounted to £79,822 as compared with £93,250 for the 52 week period ending 31 December 1972. Added to the balance brought forward of £61,689, it gives an amount available for appropriation of £141,511 of which the following appropriations have been made: an Interim Dividend of 0.4375p per share. A Final Dividend is proposed of 0.6125p per share.

Sales for the 52 weeks period ended 30th December, 1973 at £2,734,108 compare with £2,389,325 for the previous 52 week period.

Sales continued upward through 1973 but production costs were adversely affected in the last quarter of the year by increasing raw material prices and increased cost of services. December also suffered from the Miners' overtime ban and consequent reduction in electricity supply affecting plant operations and sales.

In line with the Board's continuing policy of eliminating obsolete buildings and equipment, a write-off of £53,288 was processed in the second half of the year. A major part represents the book value of unsuitable buildings on the First Avenue site. The Board is studying possible projects for the redevelopment of the site. Net earnings for 1973 reflect the above write-off.

The first quarter of 1974 has been seriously affected by the Miners' strike. Oil price increases and cut down of supplies resulted in substantial cost increases in our operations.

The strike comes at a time when our products were showing an increased export sales potential. Every effort will be made to get back this lost export position and contain cost increases.

The Company is a supplier of raw materials to the rubber industry and is one of the largest manufacturers of reclaimed rubber in Europe. It also manufactures rubber chemicals, rubber labels, rubber dispersions, ground rubber, granulated mineral rubber and distributes rubber chemicals.

Business Diary: Tortuous chambers • Lasses get less

fit so proud of its membership, the of British Chambers co was at pains during- day's annual meeting to shield all but the the vulgar gaze. Re- lited to the meeting, meocratic stronghold, Hotel, were excluded tha actual meeting the delegates' lunch



The Earl of Limerick and Nigel Mobbs: all together now.



The Earl of Limerick and Nigel Mobbs: all together now.

stance, marks a return to the old-style of having an MP or peer as president, but is unusual in not having come up through the association's ranks. Mobbs, on the other hand, was Sir Robin's deputy-president for the past two years. The Earl therefore looks like being the association's ambassador-spokesman at large, and the commoner the in-house organization man. All trim and fighting fit.

George Mephram strikes again. Mephram is manager, remuneration and personnel services of Philips Industries, the United Kingdom arm of the Anglo-Dutch electrical group, and a member of the national committee on payment and employment conditions of the Institute of Personnel Management. He is also the IPM's standard

author of publications in one of the Institute's price lists, equal pay and opportunities for women. In 1971 he wrote and the IPM published *Problems of Equal Pay*, which did much to spell out the issues facing employers at a time when many managers were ignorant of the Equal Pay Act, passed a year before.

Now, he's written a paper-back for IPM, *Equal Opportunity and Equal Pay* which, apart from a tendency to come apart in your hands a few minutes after purchase, is an excellent, concise account of the background both to the Equal Pay Act and to the anti-discrimination legislation now promised.

The book is not without its ironies. Chapter Five, on discrimination in employment, says "personnel management is one of the support roles" that used to offer a particularly attractive career to women. But, as the function became an integral part of management, women steadily lost ground to men.

Mephram quotes a study by Mary Nivon, showing that the proportion of men in IPM membership rose from two-thirds in 1957 to three-quarters in 1961. One of his own studies covering 36 companies showed that of 1,737 personnel staff classed as "qualified" in the survey's terms, only 219 were women. Mephram concludes, "the Institute analysed the advertise-

ments published in its monthly journal, *Personnel Management*, during 1971 and found that 46.9 per cent specified 'male only required', 8.5 per cent 'female only required' and the remaining 44.6 per cent made no such specification."

Loner Levine

Film producer Joseph E. Levine, does not feel right as an organization man and, at 68, has decided yet again to go his own way.

"I'm a wheeler-dealer who wants to buy or make movies and promote them, and that's what I am going to do," said Levine, announcing his resignation as president of Arco Embassy Pictures Corporation.

Levine, maker of such films as *A Touch of Class*, *The Graduate* and *The Day of the Dolphins*, sold his business to Arco for \$40m of Arco stock in 1968.

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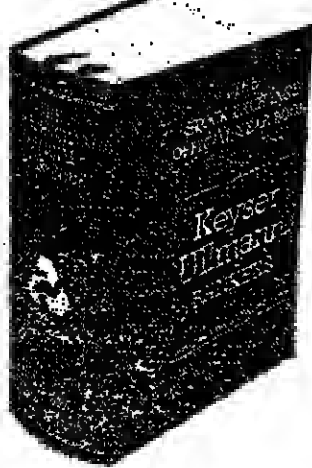
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BUSINESS BOOKS
Living with unsteady moneyThe Great Wheel
By Sidney E. Rolfe and
James L. Burtie

(Macmillan, £5.50)

The Great Wheel is not just another survey of the international monetary system and how it went wrong. First and foremost, it is an exercise in the demythologizing of monetary history, enthused with a faith in the efficacy of floating rates of exchange. In addition it offers the financial practitioner among its readers some helpful thoughts on how to live in an era of floating rates, including what amounts to a do-it-yourself kit for forecasting exchange rate movements.

The phrase "the great wheel" was coined by Adam Smith to describe the creation and employment of money to meet the developing needs of international trade. The authors

concentrate on examining how the wheel turned (or failed to turn) during the inter-war years and under the Bretton Woods system.

The principal conclusion of the first section, well substantiated by the records of the leading industrial countries, is that the inter-war years were not a period of competitive devaluations, as is so often assumed. With just two exceptions, major devaluations were followed by smaller, not larger, devaluations by other countries, if indeed there was any response at all. In general, the orthodoxy of the period led to rigid exchange rates designed to enhance the purchasing power of financial assets in the hands of the rentier classes. Such a policy could only have worked, say the authors, if there had been a rising source of world liquidity to feed the system — as there had been during the late nineteenth century thanks to the discovery of vast gold resources in South Africa.

Such liquidity was to be found again during the first post-war decade, but this time the source was the American deficit, "aided and abetted by currencies deliberately undervalued by American action". Europe and Japan, say the authors, benefited economically from this disequilibrium; American benefits were "geopolitical and strategic". At that time, the Bretton Woods system was probably the best way of dealing with the end of the 1930s, however, perennial fears of a dollar shortage had yielded to the reality of a dollar glut and the system was set on its downward path to the Smithsonian Institute and beyond. Yet, while the authors in their attitude *laissez-faire* in their attitude to the present situation, they are unashamed members of the anti-

Ian Morison

Big guns on big business

The Consumer and Corporate Accountability
Edited by Ralph Nader
(Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, £1.95)

The Radical Attack on Business
By Charles Perrow
(Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, £2.30)

These books take a highly critical look at big business in the United States, where some businesses are very big indeed. Both of them are collections of articles which have appeared over the past few years written by leading members of the two most important groups of critics of the American corporations.

Mr Ralph Nader's book is about the consumer movement which does not like the quality of the products which are sold, or the by-products which are dumped, while the essays put together by Mr Charles Perrow deal with the relations between the corporate sector and American society as a whole.

It is the Nader book which has the greater impact, both because its subject matter is more concrete (we all have experience of the shoddiness of many of the products of industrial society) and because it is edited by a man who has a total commitment to what he is advocating. But although Mr Nader has made a massive contribution to raising the standards of corporations, the very success of his campaigns, and his call for greater supervision, gives cause to doubt the belief that what is required is competition between a number of makers.

Large corporations are essential if we are to get the kind of industrial growth and prosperity which everyone in the western world wants, even now that it seems to be threatened by the impact of the energy crisis. What really matters is who controls them, and what sort of goals they pursue.

This is the theme which has been the role in many radical critiques of business in America, most of which share a common concern over who runs the country. These are the subjects of the essays collected by Charles Perrow.

What is striking about both these books is the fact that the authors clearly take a sort of relish in feeling that American business scandals are the biggest in the world. So they may be; but books like these, and the continuing debate which is going on in the American business community about the social responsibility of industry are a much more healthy reaction to the problem than not thinking about it on the basis of the assumption that "it couldn't happen here."

Of interest more to the specialist than the general reader are the collected winning papers of the Thomson Awards for Advertising Research. The papers cover subjects such as the inter-relationship of press and television advertising, the problems of researching technical journals, and how advertising agencies select media. They cover 10 years and include the gold and silver medal winners' examinations of the various subjects.

Patricia Tisdall

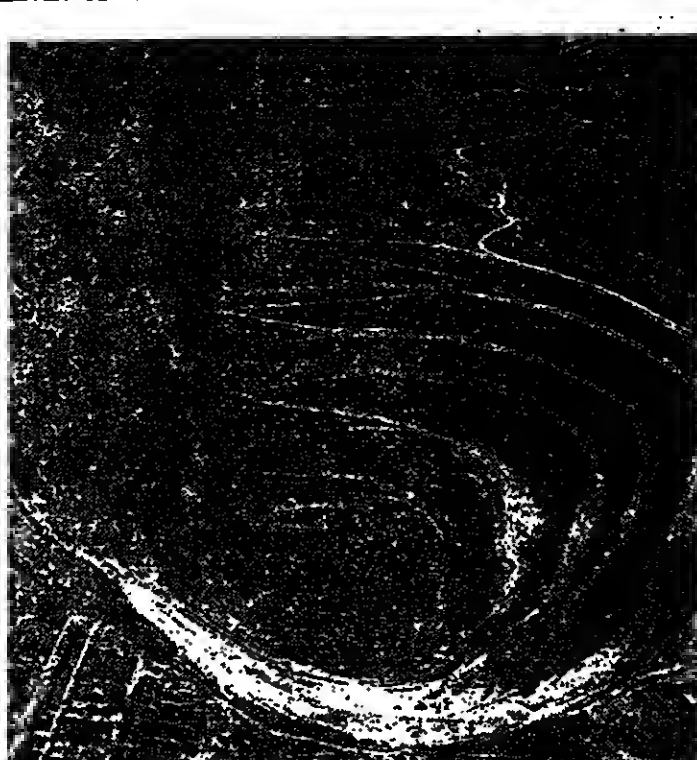
Unravelling corporate collusion

Competition in British Industry

By Dennis Swann, Denis P. O'Brien, W. Peter J. Maunders and W. Stewart Howe
(George Allen & Unwin, £4.20; paperback, £2.50)

There is a certain irony that a long needed study of the effects of Britain's restrictive practices law on our industry should be the product of collusion. It would seem that Professors Dennis Swann and Denis O'Brien and Mr Maunders and Mr Howe have undertaken enough over-lapping research to justify a non-competitive approach in supplying our demand.

Fortunately, the resulting work carries a collective weight to its conclusions and observations. Four obviously patient men have peered into the murky waters of business practice, the kind they do not teach at business school. Collusion in the worlds of timber, lace, steel drums, soft drinks or whatever is well documented in official records, but the real collusion is in the world of the freebooting entrepreneur who developed the Rio Tinto mine during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was the redoubtable Lady Maria Herbert, who gained possession of the mine after having failed in the attempt with her husband to buy the vacant Polish throne for £m.



Open-cast mining at Atalaya in southern Spain: a page from RTZ's colourful history in that land

In its present form, the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation is one of the more interesting and intriguing of the mining houses, but its antecedents in Spain are even more remarkable. Typical of the freebooting entrepreneur who developed the Rio Tinto mine during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was the redoubtable Lady Maria Herbert, who gained possession of the mine after having failed in the attempt with her husband to buy the vacant Polish throne for £m.

Challenging the laws of economics

Against the Stream
By Gunnar Myrdal
(Macmillan, £4.95)

Dr Gunnar Myrdal is one of the most wide-ranging, prolific and distinguished social scientists in Europe, and the publication of a new collection of his essays must be regarded as an important event. The subtitle is "Critical Essays on Economics". However, it becomes clear after reading one or two of the essays that there is far more criticism than economics, and that in this case criticism is not the revenge of the intellect on art but the reprisals of a reputation on science.

Myrdal's familiar themes are given another airing. The alleged "objectivity" of certain standard methods in economics is questioned, while emphasis is placed on the multiplicity of social and historical circumstances which undermine theoretical conclusions intended to apply to all nations at all times. There is a careful examination of what social science is and in which respects it differs from natural science.

This is valuable because it alerts practising economists to

hidden bias in their work, but once the warning has been given it is difficult to see what sort of response they can make. There are really two points — that Dr Myrdal's conclusions must not be taken unreservedly and that the groundwork of assumptions they need must be excavated; and that their work has a diminishing relevance because of a concern with scientific exactitude rather than practical significance.

But to appeal to the academic community to alter the orientation of its interest is itself to be guilty of bias. It is striking that Dr Myrdal recommends further research and study in those areas where he has made his own reputation. This is perfectly legitimate and proper, but it is not a new discovery. There are few authors today who use phrases like "a striving toward greater human perfection in the nation and the world". Dr Myrdal does so in this book and in many others. It is a pity that it exhibits very little effort and, by the standards now expected in professional economic circles, it is very far from perfect.

Tim Congdon

Paths of persuasion

Advertising and Socialism
By Philip Hanson
(Macmillan, £4.95)

Advertising
By W. Duncan Reekie
(Macmillan, £3.95)

Ten Years of Advertising Media Research
(The Thomson Organisation, £5)

It will come as a surprise to most people that any consumer advertising is carried out inside socialist countries. Centrally controlled distribution and pricing systems would appear to offer little scope for practitioners in consumer persuasion.

However, as Philip Hanson, author of *Advertising and Socialism*, found, there is a tiny but growing volume of advertising in the Soviet Union and substantially more in the less centralized Hungarian and Yugoslavian economies.

Rough estimates suggest that in the Soviet Union in 1967 expenditure on advertising accounted for between 0.03 and

0.07 per cent of total household consumption. Advertising has been found useful in two main types of situation within the Soviet Union. It is used for goods or services which are both new and "sufficient" in supply and to get rid of surplus products which are not successfully new.

The other side of the advertising coin is presented by W. Duncan Reekie in *Advertising: Its Place in Political & Managerial Economics*. Mr Reekie, who is lecturer in business studies at Edinburgh University, gives comprehensive answers to some of the more thoughtful criticisms about advertising.

One common charge is that advertising activity is higher than is necessary to communicate its message to its audience. As a result costs, and also prices, are higher than they need be. In his reply, Mr Reekie cites the grocery trade where a housewife can choose between a nationally available manufacturer's brand and a product branded privately by the retailer. In one study of 10 impor-

tant product categories in this field it was found that retailers' brands which received only 11.3 per cent of the total advertising outlay, achieved 29.4 per cent of sales.

Clearly, he concludes, the consumers were influenced not only by advertising differences but also by the accompanying price differences. On average it was found that private brands were 24 per cent cheaper than the heavily advertised products.

Mr Reekie's book is aimed at economists, politicians and businessmen. But it is also a first-class textbook for students. Of interest more to the specialist than the general reader are the collected winning papers of the Thomson Awards for Advertising Research. The papers cover subjects such as the inter-relationship of press and television advertising, the problems of researching technical journals, and how advertising agencies select media. They cover 10 years and include the gold and silver medal winners' examinations of the various subjects.

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The second title is *European Business*, by John A. King, published in September. It is published in the series, *Management's Guide to Europe*, which is published in the series, *Management's Guide to Europe*.

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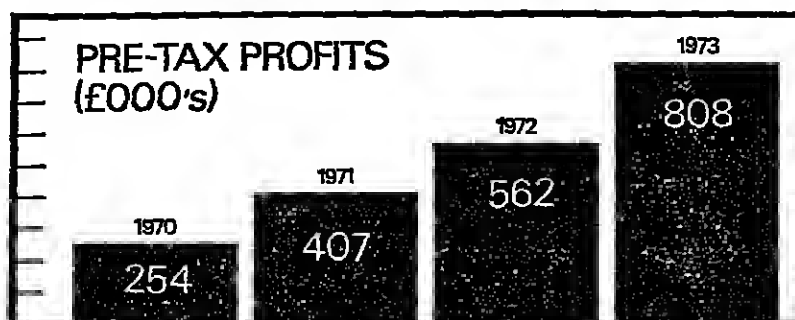
Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. D. Oakley:

The year ended 31 December 1973 was another year of progress for the Company including a first-time profit contribution of £115,758 from Pater Pan Playthings Limited acquired in November last year. Having now had a few months' experience with the Company we have been confirmed in our view that this will be a successful acquisition and plans for considerable growth are in hand.

Increased sales were due to a number of factors, the principal one being the introduction of Model Toys Limited into the field of girls' toys which has created a new major area of expansion. The Group continues to add to its product range and has found it necessary to plan for an increase in its warehousing and production facilities.

Production was maintained close to last year's level during the period of the three-day week. With the resumption of the five-day week all our companies made a quick return to normal production. Supplies of raw materials remain difficult but all these problems are being dealt with in an energetic manner.

It is extremely difficult in the present circumstances to give any prediction of the outcome for 1974. However, we have emerged from the initial difficulties of the year better than might have been feared, production has recovered very quickly and the Order Book is strong.



For copies of the Report and Accounts write to: The Secretary,

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- * Record work load and wide spread of activities give confidence for the future.

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st Dec. 1973, incorporating the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. T. J. Wignall may be obtained from the Secretary,

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The City Code on Take-overs and Mergers

The City Code on Take-overs and Mergers, last revised in February 1972, has now been reprinted to take account of amendments to certain areas, particularly the Rules relating to the obligation to make a general offer when significant holdings of shares are acquired.

The opportunity has also been taken to revise the definition of persons acting in concert and the Rules governing partial bids.

The Rules, as revised, become operative on 6th June 1974. Copies of this revised edition of the City Code are available and may be purchased at a price of 50p per copy, from:

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Dividend hopes spur equities

The recovery in share prices gathered strength yesterday after a newspaper report that the Government is considering ending dividend restraint when Phase Three expires this autumn. Meanwhile with Wall Street still moving up after prime rate cuts from United States banks, London's confidence in the outlook for interest rates was further displayed by Stock Exchange turnover figures for May. These showed a substantial increase in trading in short-dated government bonds, which would be the first to benefit from lower United Kingdom interest rates.

A general rise in industrial equities put 5.6 on the FT index (385.9), and 1.96 on the wider based *The Times* index, which closed at 113.37. Most of the rise represented marking up operations by the jobbers before the market opened. But prices held up well during the morning, with small buyers taking up stock from the profit-takers. After lunch, "Darby Day trading" was the order of the day, and little further progress was made.

A feature of the morning market was the strong rise in gold shares, mirroring the activity in the gold price. Gains were extended during late deals following frenzied activity in the bullion market. Gains in the gold mining "beavies" ranged to £2, with plenty of speculative activity from all sources appearing in the last half hour. The *London Evening Standard* index jumped £2 to £263. FS Geduld £1.1 to £1.7, and E. Driesslein £1.1 to £1.7. Following profit figures, Charter Consolidated closed 7p up at 159p.

Industrials tended to slip below the best levels at the close. A scattering of motor and kindred shares to improve included Crane Franchise, Yorkshire Trainers and Kenning Motors Group. In spite of the disclosure of a fresh fall in building starts, housebuilders did well. Taylor Woodrow stood out.

Consumer stocks were firmer, with Marks & Spencer 5p up at 158p in spite of a warning from the chairman of the effects of retail margin controls. British Home Stores, widely seen as rival to Marks, moved up, and Boots and Great Universal Stores were better. A dull spot was House of Fraser as the results were further digested.

when Wall Street was running into profit-takers. But, with the market's heavy on the race-course, interest in share prices was slight.

Among the best performers was P&O, with the Deferred shares sharply higher after good profit figures. Having touched 12p, they dipped back later to close at 118p, a net 8p up. Other shipping issues strengthened in sympathy, led by Farness Wilby and Ocean Trading and Transport.

Final gains in ICI (224p), Beecham Group (223p) and Unilever (203p) were small. At 96p, Courtlands continued "flat" as the market awaited details of the effects on the group's supplies of the disaster at the Flixborough plant.

Thomson Organisation re-couped 2p of the loss of the previous session, to close at 161p. But on the nearby printing pitch, McCormac lost 6p to 162p after trading figures. Fillingford Bros, with results due shortly, was a good market. De La Rue (160p) continued to benefit from their good profit figures.

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The market wants to hear news of further share purchases from the United States.

Bank shares provided one of the strongest sectors, although turnover was not heavy. Barclays (228p) led the way with a rise of 10p. Hira purchase issues too did well, and insurances re-couped a few pence of recent losses.

In former properties, the weak link was Guardian Properties, whose shares slumped from 14p to 9p after press hints that a massive rescue operation is about to be launched.

'Oil shares edged forward but were later restrained by Wall Street's pause for profit-taking. Australian issues continued to recover ground. Broken Hill Pty (340p) advanced.

After its recent sustained and strong rise the gilt-edged market paused for breath. There were no special influences, but dealers said profit-taking, although small, was having some effect.

"Shorts" opened steady. Early in the session the Government broker raised the price of the "cap" stock, but prices tended to ease for the rest of the morning. This obliged the Government broker to return the "cap" price to opening levels by the close.

Most stocks lost 1/16 point. But the low-coupon stocks were again favoured, with Transport 4 1/2 1972-77 putting on 1 point.

"Longs" were also slightly weaker than of late. In the early morning the market was very firm, with some medium-dated stocks as much as 1 point above overnight levels. However, prices then slipped. Most medium-dated issues were unchanged on the day, while "longs" registered losses of 1 point.

Wall Street

New York, June 6.—The New York stock market opened on a small gain today, in an erratic session.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 1.49 points to 830.18. It was off more than six points at its low.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by a margin of 100 to 80.

Volume totalled 13,680,000 shares compared with 16,040,000 shares

on the previous day.

NYSE listing: 1,000 shares and over.

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Need to reactivate share market now vital, GKN chief says

Unless everything possible was done to reactivate the Stock Market, to uplift share prices to realistic levels, capital investment would come to a halt, Sir Raymond Brookes, chairman of GKN, said yesterday.

Sir Raymond, who retired as chairman of GKN in a few months' time and was speaking after the group's annual meeting in Smethwick, also urged the Government to remove the freeze on dividends so that shareholders could keep pace with inflation—something which workers had quite rightly done with wages.

He also challenged ministers' claims that private enterprise had failed the nation. He said: "Lame ducks there are ways will be. The figures show that private enterprise like nature herself will get this healthy discipline. So communism—but without dom. In postwar Britain we have been lamed by the incompetence of politicians and business and the organized disruption of the Labour Party."

Society was paying a high price for its monstrous extravagance, he said, and that investment in the road down which the government proposed to take the country at ever-gathering speed.

GRE stays cautious but profits should grow

Confirming the mixed outlook expressed in his farewell annual statement a month ago, Sir C. P. Dawson told the annual meeting of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance yesterday that he did not see the same trend in 1973 continuing in 1974. But overall he expects some growth in overall profit (up from £20.1m to £22.3m profit) in the current year.

In the United Kingdom, fire results continue to be satisfactory, and motor results are in a break-even position. It would, however, be necessary to seek approval from the Department of Trade for an increase in motor rates before the end of the year. In other sectors, the home acci-

dent and marine accounts nilly in production a very profit this year, but life insurance should continue to progress.

He also added that the hopes and believes it likely results will improve during year, and that investment in the road down which the government proposed to take the country at ever-gathering speed.

Last year results were a surprise, as they were only seen by the Department of Trade for an increase in motor rates before the end of the year. In other sectors, the home acci-

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies					
Company	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
(and par value)	div	ago	date	total	year
Assec Paper Mills (25p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Australian Kelp (10p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Reaver Group (25p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Century Oils (10p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Chamberlain Gp (25p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Goldring (10p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
McCorquodale (10p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
P & O Steam (10p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Sterling Trust (25p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Westland Aircraft (25p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
Whitby Watson (5p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72
H. Woodward (12 1/2p) Im	1.34	1.25	30/7	1.83	2.72

* Adjusted for scrip.
† Forecast.

Brooke Bond now aims towards £18.5m peak

Given a clear run in to the post, the board of Brooke Bond Liebig has revised its profits forecast, and is now going for a record before tax of £18.5m for the year to June 30. This compares with the interim report which merely said that profits would exceed the £16.6m achieved a year ago. The present forecast is contained in a letter to shareholders concerning the agreed £10.9m bid for Baxters (Butchers).

Like many companies recently, the Brooke Bond board is pleased with its overseas investments, which in this case are going to account for most of the £1.9m increase forecast in profits. At half time, group profits were ahead of last year's to £7.9m, and the board commented that at home margins were lower but higher sales had held trading profits steady. Overseas profits had gone ahead, while United Kingdom profits as a whole were up mainly because of lower interest costs.

Woolworth looks to good year

Speaking in New York yesterday, Mr. Lester Burcham, chairman of F. W. Woolworth & Co, forecast a "great improvement" in profits performance for the rest of 1974. He gave no specific projections, but said: "On the basis of the best trading the company can obtain of the business conditions that will prevail between now and the end of January—the end of the financial year—we are reasonably certain that the full year will be a successful one."

The first quarter performance—when profits fell from \$870m to \$758m—should not be considered a basis for projecting the total year profits. He is also very bullish about Woolworth's British subsidiary, and sees no material effect from the limiting of profit margins.

Huntleigh returns

Following the merger of the Huntleigh Investment Company with the privately owned Hymac Engineering Company, the Huntleigh Group will be returning to the market with effect from Monday.

On the basis of pro-forma profits for the combined group in 1973 of £669,000, the price earnings ratio at the pre-suspension price of 50p is 4.7, and the dividend yield 5 per cent. The shares on this basis have a net asset backing of 38p. The new group chairman is Sir Joseph Hunt, who started Hymac as a subsidiary of Chloride.

Borregaard

Good results are reported by Borregaard, of Norway, with progress continuing and strengthening in the opening four months, and profitability above last year's average. Favourable economic conditions, increased prices and high production are dominating features of the period. Turnover increased by 48 per cent at 631m kroner, while over 60 per cent of sales were for export.

Saint-Gobain

Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson announces net sales for 1973 of 15,741m francs, an overall increase of 20.5 per cent. After

CES sells carpet shops for £1m

Making a clean sweep of its carpet interests in the South of England, Combined English Stores has sold them off for some £1m. About 18 shops in London and the outskirts are being acquired by private concern Harris Carpets, in line with the group's policy of reducing its involvement in the carpet trade. CES is now left with a network of 28 carpet outlets in the Midlands, but these are also likely to be disposed of eventually.

BANKERS INVESTMENT TRUST

Gross revenue for 1973-74, £1.38m (£1.03m). Earnings a share, 1.97p net (2.26p gross) and dividend, 2.56p (2.53p).

SAMUEL MONTAGU

Samuel Montagu & Co has transferred participation in Banque Européenne de Crédit, Brussels, to remaining shareholders pro rata to participation.

CHICAGO GRAIN-WHEAT

Grain futures closed down today, with wheat down 1/4 cent to 1.00 1/4 and corn down 1/4 cent to 1.00 1/4. The market was quiet and most values were unchanged.

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Dreamland Group

Dreamland Electrical Appliances Limited
Europe's largest manufacturer of Electric Blankets

YET ANOTHER PROFIT INCREASE
Year ended 31st December, 1973



	1971	1972	1973
Sales £'000's	3,125	3,475	3,924
Profit before Tax	246	360	512
Profit after Tax	177	253	292

Dreamland Electrical Appliances Ltd., Hythe, Southampton SO4 6YE

Main points from the Chairman's Statement

Growth trend has continued — profit before tax again a record at £512,000.

Earnings per share increased from 4.71p 1972 to 5.44p 1973.

Liquidity position improved by £536,000 during 1973.

Maximum allowable final dividend — 1.715p per share inclusive of tax credit (1972 1.650p).

Considerable progress made during year to establish our new Medicare blanket, designed to protect the elderly from hypothermia.

MARKET REPORTS

Exchange

The dollar gained to 4.850-8500 against the French franc, as the French unit failed to share the generally

harder tendency against the United States currency in Frankfurt. Speculation mounted that France may

rejoin the European joint float in return for German concessions following the Franco-German summit

last week.

In Paris, however, sources close to the Elysee Palace commenting on market rumours said they were

unaware of any plans by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to make a special television speech.

Meanwhile, sources close to the central bank also said they were

unaware of plans to close the foreign exchange market today, following European currency

speculation that the French franc might be closed.

Sterling rose 83 points against the dollar to \$1.4800. The pound's effective devaluation was improved from 17.00 to 16.94 per cent.

The gold price rose \$3.50 an ounce to \$165.00.

Forward Levels

New York 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

London 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Paris 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Frankfurt 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Stockholm 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Zurich 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Canadian dollar 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Swedish krona 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Japanese yen 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Italian lira 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Spanish peseta 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Portuguese escudo 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Belgian franc 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Dutch guilder 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Austrian schilling 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

Swiss franc 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

West German mark 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

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Soviet ruble 3-month 3.50-3.55 6-month 3.50-3.55 12-month 3.50-3.55

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Commodities: Frost reports from Brazil boost coffee futures

Metal prices soar with tin up £197.50 a tonne

Base metals and silver resumed their rise on the London Metal Exchange yesterday and fresh

sharp gains were recorded. Trading was unsettled in the afternoon

by rumours of a possible closure of the gold market today, following

reports of imminent further developments in the recent United States Senate approval of an

amendment allowing Americans to buy and sell gold. Also influencing

trading were uncertainties over possible adjustments in some

major European currencies.

Tin soared £197.50 for cash metal and £181 for three months' metal, gains of £35 for cash

metal and £28.50 for three months' metal were registered. General short

covering was noted following reports of a steady physical de-

mand. It was not thought that the political developments in Bolivia

any marked effect on the market.

Copper rose 649 for cash bars and £49.50 for three months. Overnight United States

advice and higher gold and silver prices boosted copper prices with active

short covering and stop loss buying coming to a rather overbid

market. However, the stable backwardation prevailing aided the

toe, dealers said, although the feeding in some quarters was that

the tighter nearby situation results from delayed shipments from

Japan and could prove to be of a temporary nature.

Meanwhile small scale contin-

ental demand was reported. However, the service was checked by

aggressive profit-taking late in the day and substantial lending of cash

metal from one quarter in particular.

Silver jumped between 11.5p and 12p on the LME after being up to

14p higher at one stage. Bear covering was induced by the over-

night limit-up conditions in New York and the firmer trend in gold.

Profit-taking reduced bear marks. Profit-taking reduced bear marks.

Lead advanced £13 for cash metal and £12.75 for three months, reflecting the general strength of

other metals.

Although zinc failed to maintain top marks, gains of £35 for cash

metal and £28.50 for three months' metal were registered. General short

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Gerrard & National

DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED

From the Annual Report & Statement of the Chairman, Mr. K. H. Whitaker

The profit for the year amounted to £1,801,431 after providing for

taxation and a transfer to reserves. It has not been necessary to

make any further provision for depreciation out of inner reserves this

year, which, as a result, stand appreciably higher than last year.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 34.2705% making a total

distribution of 44.7705%, which is equivalent to 66.15%, compared

with 63% last year. This is the maximum amount allowed under Stage

3 of the Government's Counter Inflation Programme.

After this payment the unappropriated profit carried forward is

increased from £1,810,835 to £2,145,658.

The past financial year was undoubtedly one of the most difficult in

the history of the discount market for reasons which have received

wide publicity. In July minimum lending rate rose from 7% to 11% and

reached a high of 13% in November. During this period we

continued our policy of active dealing in short-dated assets and our

daily turnover has been exceptionally high. Although we carry a

comparatively large book its life continues to be very short.

In the present inflationary atmosphere and the uncertainty as to the

future course of interest rates we shall continue to be extremely

cautious.

I mentioned in my statement last year that a newly constituted

board had been appointed. The confidence that I then expressed in

the management has proved to have been justified, and as I shall

reach the age of 63 in August next it is my present intention to retire

from the board in the coming year.

Two Year Record

1974 1973

Issued Capital 200,000 200,000

Preference Shares 1,870,000 1,870,000

Ordinary Shares 7,790,110 7,790,110

Published Reserves 9,860,110 9,860,110

Total Assets 47,202,653 47,202,653

Profit for Year 1,801,431 1,801,431

Total Cost of Dividends 845,608 845,608

Ordinary Dividend (gross) 66.15% 63%

* After taxation and transfer to reserves

Gerrard & National Discount Company Limited

32 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BE. Tel: 01-623 9981.

Associated with the P. Murray-Jones Group of Companies

GENEVA, ZURICH, MILAN, MADRID, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, TORONTO, HONG KONG,

SINGAPORE, LUXEMBOURG, EDINBURGH, GUERNSEY, ATHENS, KUALA LUMPUR,

ROME, NEW YORK.

WESTBRICK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Specialists in Concrete, Engineering, Clay & Plastics

Summary of Results—

Year to 31st March, 1974

1973 1974

£000s £000s

Sales 5,338 6,309

Trading Profit 837 735

Earnings per share 9.4 8.1

Dividends per share 3.15 3.31

(gross)

Comments on the results:

Increased fuel costs, the three-day week and other restrictions, held up progress on last year's record performance.

The Engineering and Plastics Divisions continue to advance.

Further gains

The new
Leicester
Building Society
more than 100 branches throughout the country

Telephone numbers and addresses are in the Yellow Pages.
(Until your new directory is published, look for the Leicester
Paragon or Leicester Temperance Building Society)

[illegible]

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
GENERAL

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

c £2,000

Kraft, the world famous food processing company have an attractive opening at their London Head Office for a lady aged 25 plus to work in our Production Planning Department. She will be involved in recording and analysing daily production figures, and will liaise with the sales, marketing and production departments in the development of long range production programmes.

The person we are looking for should be qualified to 'O' level Maths and English, have a good head for figures and be able to work on her own initiative.

We offer a good progressive salary together with fringe benefits normally associated with a large international company.

To find out more please write or phone:

Christopher Cain, Kraft Foods Limited,
Regina House, 259/269 Old Marylebone Road, London NW1
Tel: 01-723 3494

SELFRIDGE HOTEL

require a

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

for the Sales Executive

This is a super job for a college leaver, or similar, who wants to get into sales and is crackers enough to want to work in an hotel!! Free lunches. Salary negotiable. Electric typewriter.

Apply Personnel

SELFRIDGE HOTEL

Orchard Street

London W1.

Tel: 01-408 2080.

ASSISTANT FOR
PUBLICITY AND DEGREE
ADMISSIONS

An opportunity to work in Cambridge, ideally suited for someone interested in learning about Public Relations and College administration. The post embraces a wide variety of duties and requires excellent training and an interest in layout and design work would be an advantage. Salary up to £1,464, according to size, qualifications and experience.

Further information from Elizabeth Moller, Room 14 (Cambridge 627, Ext. 14), Cambridge-shire College of Arts and Technology, Cambridge CB1 2AL.

STELLA FISHER
IN THE STRAND

Statistical Assistant is required for research work within a National Body. S.W.I. Salary to £2,320 p.a.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU

110/111 Strand, W.C.2.

01-436 6644

Coppett Street Palace Hotel

Also open Saturday morning

10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

RECEPTIONIST

TYPIST

required by busy offices on W.2. We are looking for a bright and attractive young girl (age 21) to handle 3 FAXM1 machines and be responsible for our reception. She should be an accurate typist. For the right person we are prepared to pay £1,120 and we also offer 10% commission. If you would like to hear more please call Penstemon at 402 5311.

LIVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC/ART STUDIO

Based in E.C.2. require a girl not as likely to take telephone calls from our customers. If you are interested please ring Alphabet at 01-402 9171 now.

It is important that you can spell correctly!!!

AN EXTRA PAIR OF HANDS

£1,800 p.a. for smart lady, 25 plus interested in recruiting staff. Able to type. Small business office. W.I.

Revolving prospects for immediate start.

TEL. MR. SHABY, 01-493 1554

RECEPTIONIST: RECEPTIONIST:

RECEPTIONIST: Young or mature, friendly or aloof, preferably with typing skills as long as you are interested in the job. We have lots of lovely reception jobs in advertising agencies, large and small, also creative jobs. -Ring Adventure 839 1478 or 499 8992.

MALAGA-Architect requires well-educated young lady, 21-27, knowledge of Spanish, to teach English. Accommodation, salary, and travel expenses. -Ring Reynolds, Bendon 3, Seville, Spain.

YOUNG WOMAN to supervise small hotel restaurant to Bergamo. Type modern, order food and wine. Right candidate. Ring 01-402 9171.

DENTAL CHAIRSIDE NURSE/Receptionist, Harley Street, Experience essential. Ring 01-402 9171.

STUDENT GIRLS with or without driving to supervisor necessary for simple temporary office work. Ring 01-402 9171.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of Commercial Subjects (including shorthand and typing) required in September for full-time appointment in well-established commercial office in Hampstead, N.W.1. London. For further details please telephone or write to the Director of Training, S. G. College, 100 Baker St., W.1. 01-915 6381.

LIVELY GIRL FRIDAY required for W.I. Club Showroom. Interesting, interesting, a lot of fun. Ring 01-402 9171.

TELEPHONE TYPIST/Typist up to £1,850 p.a. Taylor Ross, Surveys, 01-492 1967.

RECEPTIONIST/URGENTLY REQUIRED for international travel agency. Salary £1,100 p.a. plus commission. Ring 01-402 9171.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
GENERALIDEAL HOME/HOMES & GARDENS
WOMAN'S JOURNAL
SEWING & KNITTING/HOMEMAKER
require a first-class
TELE-AD SALES GIRL

who has proven ability in selling advertising over the telephone. This vacancy, in the Classified and Features Advertisement Department of the Home Interest Group of I.P.C. Magazines, offers plenty of scope for selling classified and small display spaces to a variety of clients. Salary to be negotiated. Please telephone the Classified Advertisement Manager on 01-240 3973, to arrange an interview.

The London Chamber of Commerce
and Industry

Recent girl graduate with Economics degree needed for Press Department

The job entails research into aspects of the U.K. economy and business trends. Some routine work involved but there will also be opportunities to write for the Chamber's monthly magazine. Salary negotiable around £1,700 p.a.

FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE RING

MISS RUSSELL 248 4444.

MATURE
PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

A demanding job is offered to a woman in her 30s or 40s, who can assist a busy personnel specialist in Knightsbridge. She will be responsible for handling job applications, making appointments and doing administration work in a pleasant office. The position could be ideal for someone wishing to return to full time work after bringing up a family. She should have some typing, even if rusty, a good memory, and be able to plan ahead.

The starting salary will be in the region of £1,650, holiday commitments will be booned and there is a subsidised staff restaurant serving 15p lunches.

PLEASE RING MISS NICOLA MURRAY ON 01-235 6060.

PAYROLL
SUPERVISOR

£2,600 plus good company provided benefits, annual bonus, etc. offered to girl about 30-35 with keen initiative and lively mind to take over existing payroll department of American design company.

Work involves monthly dollar salaries of 100 plus employees of 31 different nationalities and associated accounts, foreign exchange and reporting schedules for Houston head office. Good accounting/banking experience and interest in personnel accounts problems. Small, modern office near Bond Street tube.

For further information please ring Mr. Bryant on 01-499 9645.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Praed Street, W.2

HONOR CLERICAL OFFICER in Nursing Section of Personnel Department: hospital experience not essential: ideal post for lady with initiative and ability to maintain records and personnel data.

Applications to Group Personnel Officer, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0EL. References and details of experience by 15th June. Job description available on request. Tel: 01-262 1290 ext. 3.

SHOWROOM ASSISTANT

BOND STREET

Experienced and responsible young lady who have the flair to attend a high international fashion show. Must be able to deal with people as well as goods. Must be able to type and have experience of showrooms and sales. Salary £1,800 plus perks.

Phone Christine Watson M & J PERSONNEL 434 437

"ONE UP"

to the girl who has the bill, OR Co. with new uniforms offers a range of company secretarial and administrative jobs. Salary £1,800 p.a. plus perks. Must be able to type and have experience of showrooms and sales. Salary £1,800 plus perks.

Phone Christine Watson M & J PERSONNEL 434 437

WEST END SOLICITORS

For a girl for company secretarial and administrative jobs. Salary £1,800 p.a. plus perks. Must be able to type and have experience of showrooms and sales. Salary £1,800 plus perks.

Phone Christine Watson M & J PERSONNEL 434 437

RECEPTIONIST

Your post and chair are needed to attend the distinguished and elite of this prestigious banking house in the City. £1,600 negotiable, plus 10 per cent bonus. Please ring 01-493 9913. But do not speak.

EMBASSY

(Students Department)

have vacancy for well educated and intelligent girl as Clerical Assistant in Accounts Department. Salary £1,450 p.a. plus 10% commission. Please telephone 01-564 4578.

ESTATE AGENTS

Victoria, requires experienced lady bookkeeper to assist admin. duties. Permanent, progressive salary, pension scheme. Interview work. Telephone Mr. A. Ruddle 257 8099

RETURNING TO WORK? Perhaps after a long break. If so, you may be interested in the opportunity to do a responsible clerical job with a national firm. Salary £1,800 p.a. For full particulars, please write to: Mrs. J. G. Ruddle, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0EL. Tel: 01-262 1290.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT for a cash-basis book and music pub, in East Finchley. Interesting and varied work for a girl aged around 18-22 who is keen to work efficiently with the minimum amount of supervision. Please ring Green 7345. 01-402 9171.

LIVELY GIRL FRIDAY required for W.I. Club Showroom. Interesting, interesting, a lot of fun. Ring 01-402 9171.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
GENERALShelter Housing Aid Centre
GIRL 23+

with successful and/or interviewing experience for their Out of London Department. The work will involve interviewing and helping families to obtain both housing and employment. Responsible, outgoing and initiative plus a real concern for people. Please telephone 01-402 9171.

A realistic salary will be paid according to age and experience. Please contact: David Beaton, 209, Old Marylebone Road, London NW1 6AR. Tel: 01-723 0078.

SALES GIRL

Ambitious, looking for a career, to sell beautiful clothes. Experience essential.

Top salary, plus commission, L.V.

NO SATURDAYS.

Holiday arrangements honoured

ROBELL,

44 BAKER STREET, W.1.

01-935 8078/7263

SECRETARIAL

HOUNSLOW

BILINGUAL SECRETARY WITH GERMAN SKILL FOR BOARD DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

This is a senior position where responsibilities are non-routine.

Superb office, subsidised staff restaurant, company bus service to local centres, extensive parking facilities.

Salary to £2,750

For further details contact: Mrs. C. O'Connell, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737,

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY/PA

YOUNG DIRECTOR

Working for a really first class Secretary/P.A. in a major force in the insurance and industry.

YOUNG, GO-AHEAD DIRECTOR

Organization Planning of this large public is now a major force in the insurance and industry.

ment demands the sort of person who is ing, assertive, unflappable, able to cope with ing, and people at all levels and able to work tiative.

is very varied and often highly confidential, lot of general administration as well as the d skills. A responsible job requiring personal at would never become boring.

we offer a salary of not less than £2,300 p.a. vouchered and other benefits (which include rance).

SOUNDS INTERESTING?

me, Catherine Lehey-Dean, on 01-734 8252, alls and interview.

THE INTEREST IN FINANCE FOR

E, WELL-EDUCATED SECRETARY?

Finance Department of the National Water authority formed to service Britain's water industry and leisure. Our Headquarters are at Queen Anne's Gate.

Salary £1,964-£2,203

Important member of this small team as Senior Officer. The work covers general financial reports and supervision of typing will only take up about 1/10th of your u should have at least 100 wpm shorthand/

one John La Bon for an application form, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1M 9BT.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

Secretary/Personal

Assistant

THE DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR of a leading ethical Pharmaceutical Company requires an experienced Secretary with first class secretarial skills.

Applicants should be aged between 25-35 and educated to 'A' level standards. They should already have some experience as a Senior Secretary and will be able to work on their own initiative. In addition, the person appointed must have fluent French as part of the work will involve translations of reports and correspondence.

In return we offer an interesting and responsible position based at our Wembley Park offices, a competitive salary and first class conditions of service.

If you are interested, please contact:

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